

HAND-BOOK
FOR
NICHOLS'
GEOGRAPHIC
Model of Palestine.

COMPILED BY ITS DESIGNER.

REVISED BY

H. S. OSBORN, L.L.D.,

AUTHOR OF "GUIDE TO PALESTINE," "MAP OF PALESTINE AND
PARTS OF SYRIA," AND "GEOGRAPHY OF
PALESTINE."

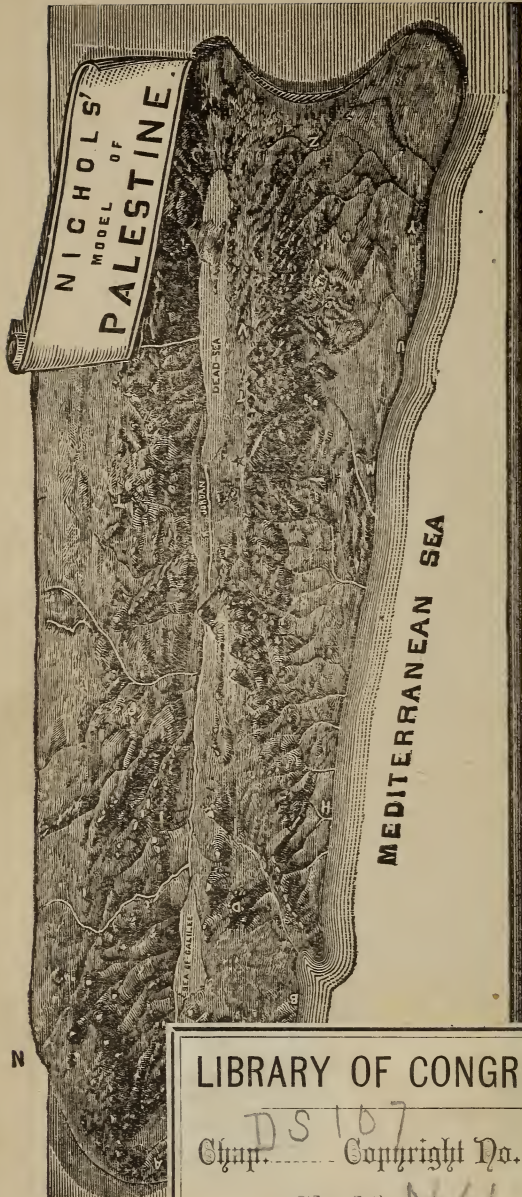
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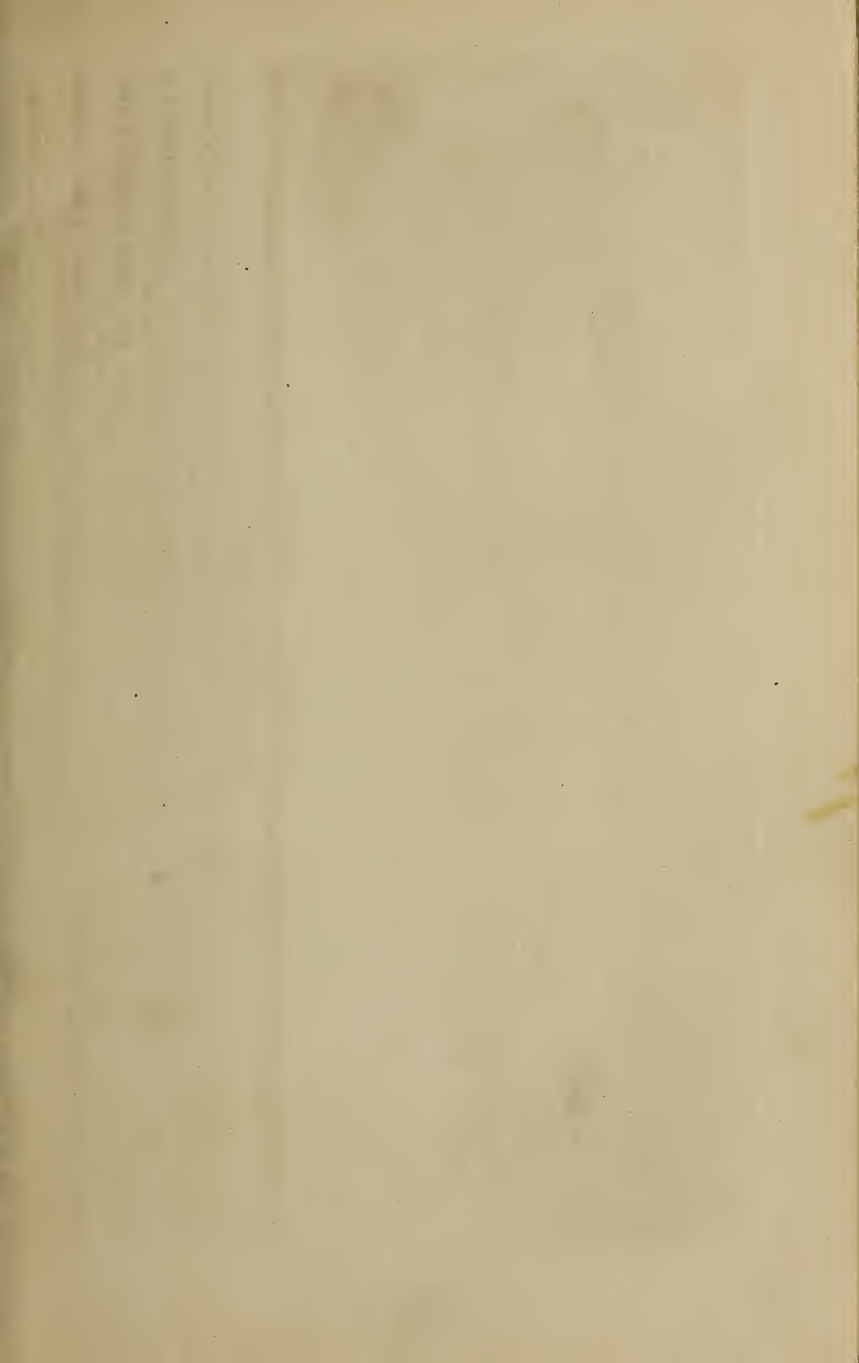
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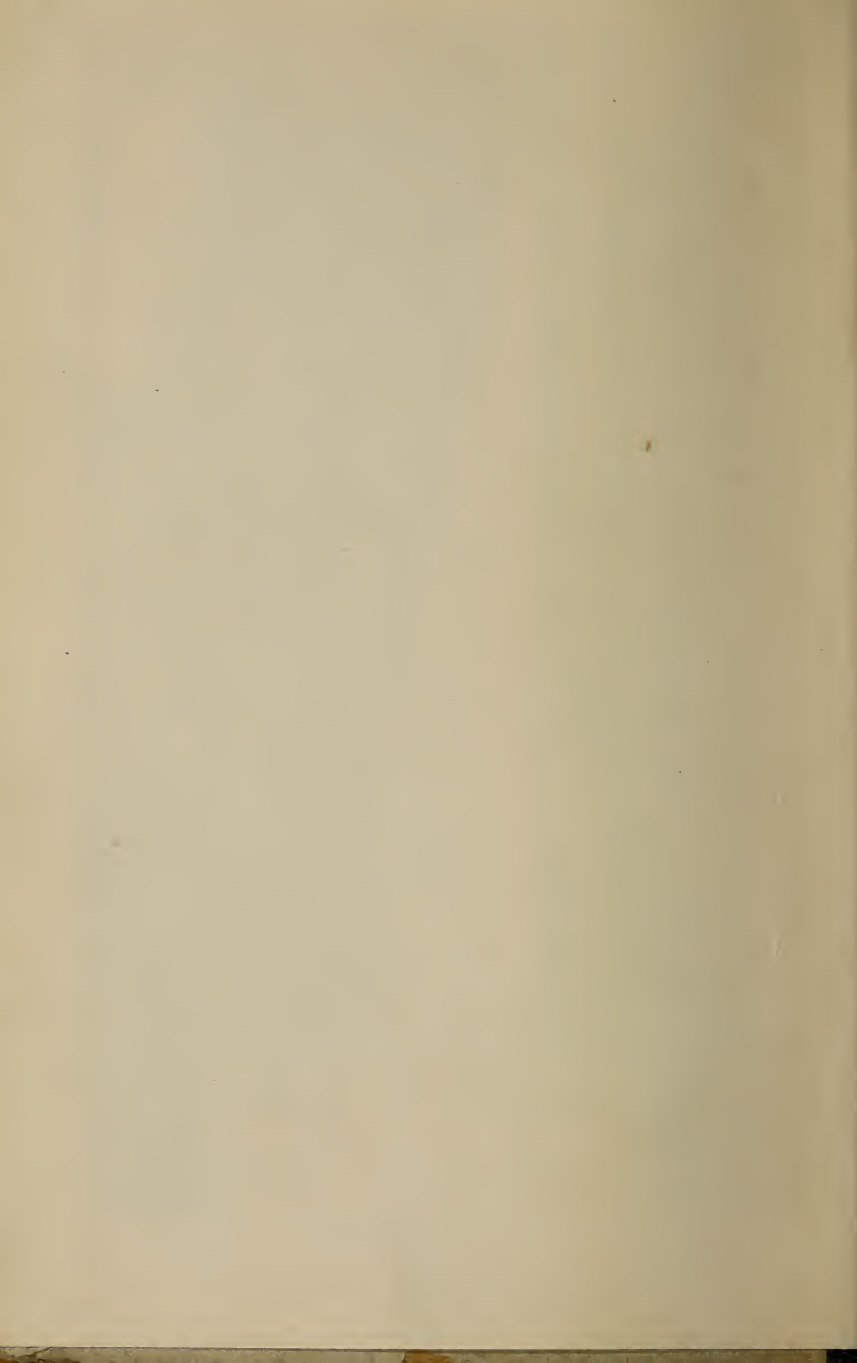
ed Nichols' Model of Palestine just issued by J. C. BROOKE, Cincinnati, O., we take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable, interesting and effective help in the study of Bible geography. It should be in possession of all Ministers, Teachers, and Bible students.

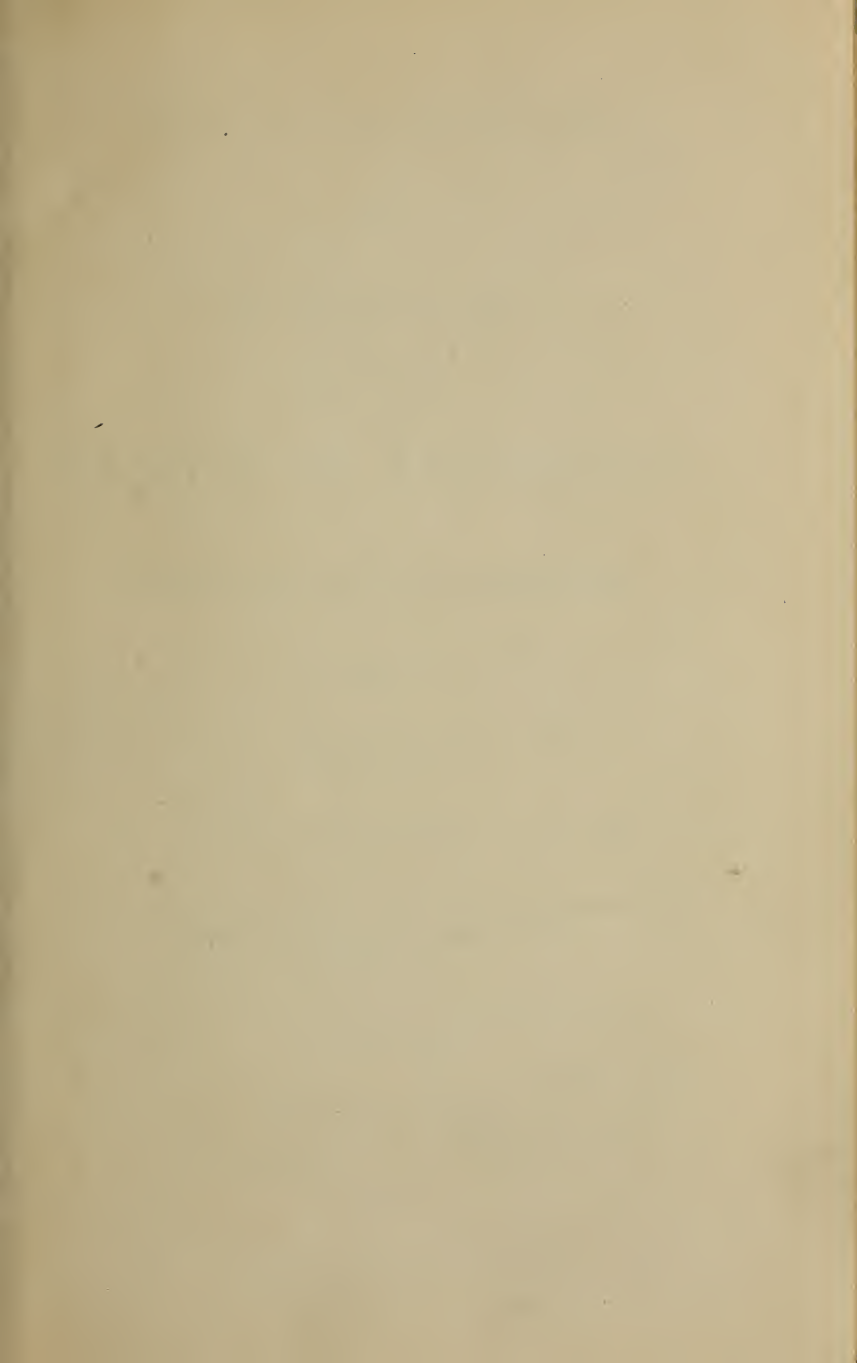
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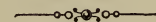
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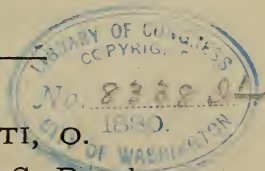
H. S. OSBORN, L.L.D.,

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PREFACE.

“The geography of Palestine as we find it to-day, is the strongest testimony to the truth of that history which purports to emanate thence:”

The MODEL OF PALESTINE is the fruit of a desire to increase an interest in the Holy Land, by making a better knowledge of its geography easily attainable to the many who have not the time nor the opportunity for making it the subject of especial study—but to whom the knowledge is still desirable.

This representation exhibits the features of the country *directly to the senses*, in their relative extent, magnitude, position and appearance. The aim is to convey an impression of its predominating characteristics, such as will be easily remembered, rather than attempt to furnish a critically exact conformation to minute detail.

The great advantage of such a method in studying any object, too large to be seen at once, is beyond question. The model speaks in a tongueless language which none can fail to understand.

OF ITS FIDELITY.

Though the model does not aspire to be a thing of precision, entering as a test in matters of controversy; yet every possible effort has been made to produce an honest, general representation of the country as it would appear looking down upon it from a short distance above. It may be that inaccuracies exist in the work; it is certain, that if so, they are small, and mainly such as cannot be remedied to-day, for the reason that many important fields in that country have not yet been explored by geographical observers.

When the Model is used in connection with descriptions given by any author or traveler writing from actual observation, its merits will be evident—and especially so in connection with many historic events recorded in the Bible, and which references in the Hand Book will designate in part.

The following excellent description from the pen of Dr. Robinson is given that the reader may see by comparison the relative merit of illustrations by *words* and by *things*, and how nearly they coincide:

GENERAL FEATURES.

The striking feature in the aspect of the country consists in the four long parallel tracts or strips of territory into which the land naturally divides itself, two of them low and two elevated. They are as follows:

I. The low plain along the coast, interrupted only at the northern end and at Carmel.

II. The valley or plain of the Jordan, depressed in great part below the level of the Mediterranean.

III. The range of hill country and mountains west of the Jordan, extending from Lebanon south, throughout the land, and interrupted only at the plain of Esdraelon.

IV. The range of hill country and mountains east of the Jordan, extending from Hermon south, throughout Bashan, Gilead, and Moab. East of the Lake of Tiberias, the high plateau spreads out into the plain of Hauran.

AUTHORITY.

In the construction of the Model and Hand Book, much assistance has been derived from sketches, photographs, views and plans by makers unknown, and also from an extensive list of maps, chief among which are the

works of Keipert, and the very full and complete map of Palestine by Professors Osborn and Coleman.

Free use was also made (by permission of the publishers,) of "Biblical Researches," by Robinson and Smith; "Geography of Palestine," by Professor Osborn; and "The Lord's Land," by Dr. Ridgaway. The works of the Geographer Ritter; Thompson's "The Land and the Book;" Murray's "Hand Book of Syria and Palestine;" Wilson's "Lands of the Bible;" "Giant Cities of Bashan," by Rev. J. L. Porter, and "Physical Geography of Palestine," by Rabbi Josef Schwartz; Keil's Commentary on the Book of Joshua, and Smith's Bible Dictionary, were of much service.

Valuable information was also obtained from the writings of Kinglake, Stevens, Stanley, President Olin, Seetzen, Lindsay, La Martine, de Saulcey, Burckhardt, Alexander Keith, Brown, Maundrell, and others.

THE HAND BOOK

Is compiled mainly from the works of the authors named, and aims to give something of the present condition of the localities referred to or designated on the Model.

The Bible references included, bring into the same connection many items of historic interest, as well as frequent prophecies of the future desolation of cities then reigning in magnificence, and to the fulfillment of which the present day bears witness. Often the references give the only history of the place that is known to the world.

That the Model and its Hand Book may contribute to render a knowledge of the "Land of Sacred Associations" more easily obtained, and the Book which is so largely its history; better understood, is the earnest wish of its designer.

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HAND BOOK

FOR THE

Model of Palestine.

“PALESTINE is the border land of sacred and common history: the scene of the oldest traditions and civilizations of the world: the meeting point of all the religions of Western Asia.”—Stanley.

That portion of the earth represented by the accompanying model, has been known at various times as “The Land of Canaan,” “The Land of Israel,” “The Land of Promise,” a “District of Syria,” “The Holy Land,” and “Palestine,” by which last name it is now most frequently designated.

POSITION ON THE GLOBE.

The eastern border of the model, parallel with the river Jordan, nearly coincides with the meridian of thirty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east from Greenwich. The parallel of thirty-two north latitude crosses the country about two geographic miles south from the city of Joppa.

The Mediterranean Sea on the west, is the only definite boundary; other lines do not appear to have remained without change for any length of time.

The parallels of the city of Dan on the north, and Beer-sheba on the south, include between them the district selected, as the stage on which occurred the principal events recorded in the Bible history of the land of Israel.

The Model represents an area of twelve thousand five hundred miles, nearly equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut taken together. In relation to the Eastern Continent, Palestine stands in the door-way leading from Asia to Africa, and near the portage between seas bordering upon and communicating with all parts of the world. It stands as a natural fortress, with great advantages for defense, and inexhaustible sources for supplies.

POPULATION AT VARIOUS TIMES.

It is estimated that the Israelites entered the Land of Promise under Joshua, numbering at least three million souls; and that the country was already occupied by a still greater number of Canaanites.

Says Dr. Keith: "At the numbering of Israel by Joab, at the command of King David, the population probably exceeded six millions." The same distinguished author estimates the population of Judea alone, in the time of Titus, A. D. 70, at four millions.

Josephus, then governor of Galilee, incidentally mentions that his province contained two hundred and four villages, the least of which, with its suburbs, had fifteen thousand people.

The Roman Emperor Adrian, A. D. 137, destroyed five hundred strongly fortified citadels of the Jews, and nine hundred and eighty-five of their most celebrated and noble villages, which were overthrown to the foundations.*

*See Keith's Land of Israel.

The best estimate which can be obtained of the present number of inhabitants, does not exceed six hundred thousand.

CLIMATE, ETC.

Palestine has a semi-tropical climate; with two seasons, the wet and dry—corresponding in time to our winter and summer. No rain is seen during the summer months. In winter, rains most frequently occur during the night. Often one, two, or three wet days succeed one another; then an equal number of clear days, sometimes prolonged to a week or more, when they are again succeeded by rain. These clear days are improved by the tillers of the soil, as the seed time. Cisterns for storing rain-water, are an absolute necessity in most places. A failure of the early rain, prevents the preparation of the soil and the sowing of seed; if the latter rains are slight, the earth is soon dry, and crops fail; but with both in the usual season and abundance, plentiful harvests are reasonably sure.

The *amount* of rain falling in each year, according to observations by Dr. Barclay, made at Jerusalem, varies from forty-four inches to eighty-six inches; the mean for ten years, in which no disastrous drought occurred, being sixty-one and six-tenth inches.

The annual rain-fall of Ohio (for comparison), may be stated at about forty-four inches.

The different altitudes of the plains (as shown by the Model), cause a difference of about four weeks in maturity of vegetation, on the same parallel of latitude, and this within a possible day's walk.

The diagram appended shows the progress of an average season, from month to month, in the vicinity of Jerusalem:

MONTH.	ATMOSPHERIC CONDITION.	Rain Fall in inches.
January.	Frequent frosts. Snow on hill-tops and high-lands. Height of winter or rainy season.	15
February.	Snow and ice occasionally. Heavy rains frequent, with clear days intervening.	13
March.	Heavy winds, and the latter rains. Winter over.	11
April.	Rains less frequent. Chilly winds. Many warm days.	2½
May.	Rains rare. Temperature rising. Clouds seldom appear. Sea breezes frequent.	½
June.	No rain. Clouds rare. Longest day, 14 h. 10 m. Sea breezes uniform from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Heat increasing.	0
July.	Great heat. No clouds. Slight dews. Sea breezes during the day.	0
August.	Intense heat, with dews at night. Sea breezes.	0
September.	Much and frequent lightning, without thunder. Flying clouds, and excessive dews. Slight showers possible.	½
October.	Warm days. Cooler nights. Dews decrease. Frequent showers, and days of rain.	4
November.	Clouds grow dense. Strong winds. Thunder and lightning. Time for the early rains.	6
December.	Cool, with frequent rainy days. Shortest day, 9 h. 50 m. Frost on the hills.	9

Prevailing Wind.	STATE OF VEGETATION.	Range of Thermometer.
W. S. W.	Late plowing and sowing of winter grain. Fields green. Trees bare. Cabbages and onions full grown.	26 to 64
S. W.	Turning point of winter. Last days of seed time for winter grain. Buds begin to show.	28 to 68
N. W. S. W.	Fruit trees blossom. Grain coming rapidly forward. Hills, plains and rocks covered with verdure.	34 to 70
N. W. E.	Early fruits appear. Barley harvest in Jordan valley, late in the month.	50 to 72
E.	Summer fruits maturing. Wheat harvests at Jericho on the 10th; at Gaza on the 19th.	60 to 76
E.	Wheat harvest at Hebron on the 5th; at Shechem on the 10th. Harvest over in the plains. Early fruits ripening.	64 to 76
E.	Apples, melons, etc., abundant. Grapes ripening rapidly.	66 to 80
N. E.	Fig crop gathered. Vintage in progress. Grass dead in many places.	68 to 88
N.	Season of cotton, quinces, lemons, etc. Hills look dreary and barren from the drought.	70 to 85
N. W.	Olives, citrons, dates, etc. ripening. Preparations for seeding begin with the rains.	50 to 76
N. W.	Plowing and sowing commences. Late fruits maturing.	45 to 70
S. W.	Seed time at its height. Late ripening fruits hang to the trees.	34 to 68

PRESENT CONDITION.

The present condition of Palestine resembles that of an estate long with an uncertain title—its heirs being out-cast and dispersed, but not disinherited.

Its vineyards and orchards still produce abundantly; and the fields, when cultivated, yield a return surprising to those who compare the results, of the wretched, slovenly method pursued, with those of other lands.

The cities and villages are more remarkable for what they once were, than for what they now are. They mostly exist in partial decay, or in ruins. Ruins standing entire or in fragments; ruins prostrate and scattered; ruins hidden by rubbish and weeds; ruins half buried in the earth; ruins so frequent and abundant that travelers seem to tire in their inspection, and grow weary of their mention. And where former sites are occupied at all, there appears to be not a tenth of the former number of inhabitants, nor a hundredth part of the ancient prosperity. Its people forsake their growing crops, and cluster together, hiding behind walls for security of life.

Says President Olin: "I have lately had occasion to notice the rare instance of a solitary rural cottage, which I passed near the walls of Tibnin. I do not remember another such instance in Palestine."

DIVISIONS.

Before the birth of Christ, Palestine was divided into Judea, Samaria and Galilee. Judea was that general district including the tribes, Judah, Benjamin, Simeon, and Dan. Samaria included Ephraim and Manasseh, and Galilee was all the district indefinitely extended north.*

*Prof. Osborn's Geography of Palestine.

The Model exhibits these divisions, with the land of Gilead east of the Jordan, and a strip of Moab attached, as a border land to the south-east of the Dead Sea.

REFERENCES TO THE BIBLE CONCERNING THE LAND OF CANAAN, OR PALESTINE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND.

Numbers, chap. 14.

6 ¶ And Joshua the son of Nun, and Caleb the son of Jephunneh, *which were* of them that searched the land, rent their clothes:

7 And they spake unto all the company of the children of Israel, saying, The land, which we passed through to search it, *is* an exceeding good land.

8 If the LORD delight in us, then he will bring us into this land, and give it us; a land which floweth with milk and honey.

Deut., chap. 8.

7 For the LORD thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills;

8 A land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey;

9 A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any *thing* in it; a land whose stones *are* iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.

10 When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God for the good land which he hath given thee.

Deut., chap. 9.

1 Hear, O Israel: Thou *art* to pass over Jordan this day, to go in to possess nations greater and mightier than thyself, cities great and fenced up to heaven,

2 A people great and tall, the children of the Anakim, whom thou knowest, and *of whom* thou hast heard *say*, Who can stand before the children of Anak!

FIRST RECORD OF ITS INHABITANTS.

Gen., chap. 10.

6 ¶ And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan.

13 And Mizraim begat Ludim, and Anamim, and Lehabim, and Naphtuhim,

14 And Pathrusim, and Casluhim, (out of whom came Philistim,) and Caphtorim.

15 ¶ And Canaan begat Sidon his firstborn, and Heth,

16 And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite,

17 And the Hivite, and the Arkite, and the Sinite.

19 And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar, unto Gaza; as thou goest unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha.

PROMISES TO ABRAHAM, JACOB, AND MOSES.

Gen., chap. 12.

5 And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered, and the souls that they had gotten in Haran; and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan they came.

7 And the LORD appeared unto Abram, and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar unto the LORD, who appeared unto him.

Gen., chap. 13.

14 ¶ And the LORD said unto Abram, after that Lot was separated from him, Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward:

15 For all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever.

16 And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth: so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, *then* shall thy seed also be numbered.

17 Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it; for I will give it unto thee.

Gen., chap. 15.

18 In that same day the LORD made a covenant with Abram, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates.

Gen., chap. 17.

8 And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God.

Gen., chap. 28.

13 And, behold, the LORD stood above it, and said, *I am* the LORD

God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac : the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed ;

14 And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth ; and thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south : and in thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed.

Gen., chap. 35.

12 And the land which I gave Abraham and Isaac, to thee I will give it, and to thy seed after thee will I give the land.

Exodus, chap. 6.

4 And I have also established my covenant with them, to give them the land of Canaan, the land of their pilgrimage, wherein they were strangers.

8 And I will bring you in unto the land, concerning the which I did swear to give it to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob ; and I will give it you for an heritage : I *am* the LORD.

Psaln 105.

9 Which *covenant* he made with Abraham, and his oath unto Isaac :

10 And confirmed the same unto Jacob for a law, *and* to Israel for an everlasting covenant :

11 Saying, Unto thee will I give the land of Canaan, the lot of your inheritance :

12 When they were *but* a few men in number ; yea, very few, and strangers in it.

BOUNDARIES.

Num., chap. 34.

2 Command the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye come into the land of Canaan ; (this *is* the land that shall fall unto you for an inheritance, *even* the land of Canaan with the coasts thereof :)

3 Then your south quarter shall be from the wilderness of Zin along by the coast of Edom, and your south border shall be the outmost coast of the salt sea eastward :

4 And your border shall turn from the south to the ascent of Akrabbim, and pass on to Zin : and the going forth thereof shall be from the south to Kadesh-barnea, and shall go on to Hazar-addar, and pass on to Azmon :

5 And the border shall fetch a compass from Azmon unto the river of Egypt, and the goings out of it shall be at the sea.

6 And *as for* the western border, ye shall even have the great sea for a border : this shall be your west border.

7 And this shall be your north border : from the great sea ye shall point out for you mount Hor :

8 From mount Hor ye shall point out *your border* unto the en-

trance of Hamath; and the goings forth of the border shall be to Zedad:

9 ¶ And the border shall go on to Ziphron, and the goings out of it shall be at Hazar-enan: this shall be your north border.

10 And ye shall point out your east border from Hazar-enan to Shepham.

11 And the coast shall go down from Shepham to Riblah, on the east side of Ain; and the border shall descend, and shall reach unto the side of the sea of Chinnereth eastward:

12 And the border shall go down to Jordan, and the goings out of it shall be at the salt sea: this shall be your land with the coasts thereof round about.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RAINS.

Deut., chap. 11.

11 But the land, whither ye go to possess it, *is* a land of hills and valleys, *and* drinketh water of the rain of heaven.

14 That I will give *you* the rain of your land in his due season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest gather in thy corn, and thy wine, and thine oil.

17 And *then* the LORD'S wrath be kindled against you, and he shut up the heaven, that there be no rain, and that the land yield not her fruit; and *lest* ye perish quickly from off the good land which the LORD giveth you.

Job, chap. 29.

23 And they waited for me as for the rain; and they opened their mouth wide *as* for the latter rain.

Prov., chap. 25.

23 The north wind driveth away rain: so *doth* an angry countenance a backbiting tongue.

Joel, chap. 2.

23 Be glad then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the LORD your God: for he hath given you the former rain moderately, and he will cause to come down for you the rain, the former rain, and the latter rain in the first *month*.

24 And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall overflow with wine and oil.

Haggai, chap. 1.

10 Therefore the heaven over you is stayed from dew, and the earth is stayed *from* her fruit.

Luke, chap. 12.

54 ¶ And he said also to the people, When ye see a cloud rise

out of the west, straightway ye say, There cometh a shower; and so it is.

55 And when ye see the south wind blow, ye say, There will be heat; and it cometh to pass.

James, chap. 5.

7 Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain.

SELECTED QUOTATIONS.

Exodus, chap. 15.

14 The people shall hear, *and* be afraid: sorrow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestina.

Num., chap. 13.

17 ¶ And Moses sent them to spy out the land of Canaan, and said unto them, Get you up this *way* southward, and go up into the mountain:

18 And see the land, what it *is*; and the people that dwelleth therein, whether they *be* strong or weak, few or many;

19 And what the land *is* that they dwell in, whether it *be* good or bad; and what cities *they be* that they dwell in, whether in tents, or in strong holds;

20 And what the land *is*, whether it *be* fat or lean, whether there be wood therein, or not. And be ye of good courage, and bring of the fruit of the land. Now the time *was* the time of the first ripe grapes.

Josh., chap. 5.

12 ¶ And the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land; neither had the children of Israel manna any more, but they did eat of the fruit of the land of Canaan that year.

Judges, chap. 4.

23 So God subdued on that day Jabin the king of Canaan before the children of Israel.

24 And the hand of the children of Israel prospered, and prevailed against Jabin the king of Canaan, until they had destroyed Jabin king of Canaan.

Isa., chap. 14.

29 ¶ Rejoice not thou, whole Palestina, because the rod of him that smote thee is broken: for out of the serpent's root shall come forth a cockatrice, and his fruit *shall be* a fiery flying serpent.

31 Howl, O gate; cry, O city; thou, whole Palestina, *art* dissolved: for there shall come from the north a smoke, and none *shall be* alone in his appointed times.

Isa., chap. 19.

18 ¶ In that day shall five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan, and swear to the LORD of hosts, one shall be called, The city of destruction.

Joel, chap. 3.

4 Yea, and what have ye to do with me, O Tyre, and Zidon, and all the coasts of Palestine? will ye render me a recompense? and if ye recompense me, swiftly *and* speedily will I return your recompense upon your own head.

Zeph., chap. 2.

5 Wo unto the inhabitants of the sea coast, the nation of the Cherethites! the word of the LORD *is* against you; O Canaan, the land of the Philistines, I will even destroy thee, that there shall be no inhabitant.

DIVISIONS OF PALESTINE

GALILEE.*

The name Galilee grew into prominence as the tribal designations passed away, which appears to have been not far from the commencement of the Christian era, although the name had an application long before.

The district so called, comprises the portions of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, and part of Issachar. The main features of this district (as shown), were hills and valleys, extensive plains of great fertility, abounding in the finest scenery, with forests, orchards, and springs of water in profusion. Not a twentieth part of this noble soil is tilled. The rank weeds wither and decay on the spot where they grew. This is the result of man's mismanagement for ages.

Galilee was the scene of most of the ministrations of Christ; it was the home of his youth, and of his active life. His apostles were at least residents of the province. After the destruction of Jerusalem, it became the home of many principal Hebrew families, and the seat of Jewish schools and learning.

At that period its population must have been dense; as, according to authentic history, the inhabitants of the cities and villages exceeded three millions in number.

Of its present state, says Ritter the geographer: "If the country were only blessed with an industrious population, and a well administered government, Galilee would again become one of the most favored, and most densely populated mountain-lands in the world."

*See page 94.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 20.

7 ¶ And they appointed Kedesh in Galilee in mount Naphtali, and Shechem in mount Ephraim, and Kirjath-arba, which *is* Hebron, in the mountain of Judah.

Josh., chap. 21.

32 And out of the tribe of Naphtali, Kedesh in Galilee with her suburbs, *to be* a city of refuge for the slayer; and Hammothdor with her suburbs, and Kartan with her suburbs; three cities.

I. Kings, chap. 9.

11 (*Now* Hiram the king of Tyre had furnished Solomon with cedar-trees and fir-trees, and with gold, according to all his desire,) that then king Solomon gave Hiram twenty cities in the land of Galilee.

II. Kings, chap. 15.

29 In the days of Pekah king of Israel came Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria.

I. Chron., chap. 6.

76 And out of the tribe of Naphtali; Kedesh in Galilee with her suburbs, and Hammon with her suburbs, and Kirjathaim with her suburbs.

Isa., chap. 9.

1 Nevertheless the dimness *shall* not *be* such as *was* in her vexation, when at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun, and the land of Naphtali, and afterward did more grievously afflict *her by* the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in Galilee of the nations.

Mat., chap. 2.

22 But when he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the room of his father Herod, he was afraid to go thither: notwithstanding, being warned of God in a dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee.

Mat., chap. 3.

13 ¶ Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him.

Mat., chap. 4.

12 ¶ Now, when Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison, he departed into Galilee.

15 The land of Zabulon, and the land Nephthalim, *by* the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles.

23 ¶ And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease among the people.

25 And there followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from* Decapolis, and *from* Jerusalem, and *from* Judea, and *from* beyond Jordan.

Mat., chap. 17.

22 ¶ And while they abode in Galilee, Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be betrayed into the hands of men.

Mat., chap. 19.

1 And it came to pass, *that* when Jesus had finished these sayings, he departed from Galilee, and came into the coasts of Judea, beyond Jordan.

Mat., chap. 21.

11 And the multitude said, This is Jesus the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee.

Mat., chap. 26.

32 But after I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee.

Mat., chap. 27.

55 And many women were there (beholding afar off) which followed Jesus from Galilee, ministering unto him.

Mat., chap. 28.

7 And go quickly, and tell his disciples, that he is risen from the dead, and behold, he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you.

10 Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid: go tell my brethren, that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me.

Mark, chap. 1.

14 Now, after that John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God.

28 And immediately his fame spread abroad throughout all the region round about Galilee.

39 And he preached in their synagogues throughout all Galilee, and cast out devils.

Mark, chap. 3.

7 But Jesus withdrew himself with his disciples to the sea: and a great multitude from Galilee followed him, and from Judea.

Mark, chap. 6.

21 And when a convenient day was come, that Herod on his

birth day made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee.

Mark, chap. 9.

30 And they departed thence, and passed through Galilee; and he would not that any man should know *it*.

Mark, chap. 14.

28 But after that I am risen, I will go before you into Galilee.

Luke, chap. 1.

26 And in the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee, named Nazareth.

Luke, chap. 2.

4 And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, (because he was of the house and lineage of David.)

39 And when they had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city Nazareth.

Luke, chap. 3.

1 Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Iturea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene.

Luke, chap. 17.

11 ¶ And it came to pass, as he went to Jerusalem, that he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee.

Luke, chap. 23.

5 And they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place.

6 When Pilate heard of Galilee, he asked whether the man were a Galilean.

49 And all his acquaintance, and the women that followed him from Galilee, stood afar off, beholding these things.

Luke, chap. 24.

6 He is not here, but is risen. Remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee.

John, chap. 1.

43 ¶ The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow me.

John, chap. 4.

43 ¶ Now, after two days he departed thence, and went into Galilee.

45 Then when he was come into Galilee, the Galileans received him, having seen all the things that he did at Jerusalem at the feast: for they also went unto the feast.

John, chap. 7.

1 After these things Jesus walked in Galilee; for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him.

41 Others said, This is the Christ. But some said, Shall Christ come out of Galilee?

52 They answered and said unto him, Art thou also of Galilee? Search, and look: for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.

Acts, chap. 1.

11 Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.

Acts, chap. 13.

30 But God raised him from the dead:

31 And he was seen many days of them which came up with him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are his witnesses unto the people.

SAMARIA.

“SAMARIA was bounded northward by the range of hills which commences at Mount Carmel on the west, and after making a bend to the south-east, runs almost due east to the valley of the Jordan, forming the southern border of the plain of Esdraelon. It touched toward the south, as nearly as possible, the northern limit of Benjamin.”—*Smith's Bible Dictionary*.

This district, almost identical with the possessions of the sons of the patriarch Joseph, received its name from the city Samaria, which was built B. C., near the year 925. Its central position, the fertility of the soil, the abundance and variety of its products, favored the culti-

vation of an independent spirit in its inhabitants, which perhaps is not yet extinct.

The mountains of Ephraim, or Samaria, form a group or line of rounded hills, alternating with valleys susceptible of high cultivation. These hills to the south extend into Judea, while on the west they sink into the beautiful plain of Sharon.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

I. Kings, chap. 13.

32 For the saying which he cried by the word of the LORD against the altar in Beth-el, and against all the houses of the high places which *are* in the cities of Samaria, shall surely come to pass.

I. Kings, chap. 18.

2 And Elijah went to shew himself unto Ahab. And *there was* a sore famine in Samaria.

Ezra, chap. 4.

10 And the rest of the nations whom the great and noble Assnapper brought over, and set in the cities of Samaria, and the rest *that are* on this side the river, and at such a time.

Jer., chap. 31.

5 Thou shalt yet plant vines upon the mountains of Samaria: the planters shall plant, and shall eat *them* as common things.

Luke, chap. 9.

52 And sent messengers before his face: and they went and entered into a village of the Samaritans, to make ready for him.

Luke, chap. 17.

11 ¶ And it came to pass, as he went to Jerusalem, that he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee.

John, chap. 4.

4 And he must needs go through Samaria.

5 Then cometh he to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph.

6 Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with *his* journey, sat thus on the well: *and* it was about the sixth hour.

7 There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink.

8 (For his disciples were gone away unto the city to buy meat.)

9 Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.

39 And many of the Samaritans of that city believed on him for the saying of the woman, which testified, He told me all that ever I did.

40 So when the Samaritans were come unto him, they besought him that he would tarry with them: and he abode there two days.

Acts, chap. 1.

8 But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.

Acts, chap. 8.

1 And Saul was consenting unto his death. And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles.

Acts, chap. 9.

31 Then had the churches rest throughout all Judea, and Galilee, and Samaria, and were edified: and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied.

JUDEA.

The Kingdom of Judah, or Judea, extended from the Dead Sea on the east, to the Mediterranean on the west, with Samaria on the north, and the desert on the south.

Judea presents four distinct natural features, viz: The Hill or Mountain Region, lying central; the "Wilderness," bordering the Dead Sea on its western side; the "Maritime Plain," and the South Country.

THE HILL COUNTRY.

"The features" of the mountains of Judea "are not those of a regular mountain chain, but rather a vast cluster of rounded rocky hills sloping down into dry tortuous water courses.—*Murray's Hand Book*.

THE WILDERNESS.

The wilderness of Judea is a deeply corrugated inclined plain, worn by the storms of ages into a net-work of gorges and tangled ravines, with shelving rocks and frequent precipices, sloping downward toward the Dead Sea. These rocks and hills are perforated with caverns almost without number, furnishing positive evidences of former human abode. Six cities with their villages, named among those given to the tribe of Judah, were located in "the wilderness."

"The particular features of this desert region lose their individuality and prominence in the general and deep impression of absolute sterility and stern desolation which they leave upon the mind."—*President Olin.*

THE MARITIME PLAIN.

This was the land of the Philistines. "Along the whole sea board are white sandy downs. Within these is the broad undulating plain, with its deep, rich soil, and at intervals low mounds, over whose summits the grey ruins of great cities lie strewn in the dust."

—*Rev. J. L. Porter.*

THE SOUTH.

A broad valley starts near Hebron, sloping gently to the south-west, gradually opening like a fan, and sweeping around to the sea coast below Gaza.

This country affords the best of winter pasture in abundance, and that portion in the west is rarely equaled in fertility. Water is here less plentiful than in other parts of Palestine.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Ezra, chap. 5.

8 Be it known unto the king, that we went into the province of Judea, to the house of the great God, which is builded with great stones, and timber is laid in the walls, and this work goeth fast on, and prospereth in their hands.

Mat., chap. 19.

1 And it came to pass, *that* when Jesus had finished these sayings, he departed from Galilee, and came into the coasts of Judea, beyond Jordan.

Mark, chap. 10.

1 And he arose from thence, and cometh into the coasts of Judea, by the farther side of Jordan: and the people resort unto him again; and, as he was wont, he taught them again.

Luke, chap. 1.

5 ¶ There was in the days of Herod the kind of Judea, a certain priest named Zacharias, of the course of Abia: and his wife *was* of the daughters of Aaron, and her name *was* Elisabeth.

Luke, chap. 3.

1 Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Iturea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene.

John, chap. 3.

22 ¶ After these things came Jesus and his disciples into the land of Judea; and there he tarried with them and baptized.

John, chap. 4.

2 (Though Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples,)

3 He left Judea, and departed again into Galilee.

Acts, chap. 1.

8 But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me, both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.

Acts, chap. 8.

1 And Saul was consenting unto his death. And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles.

GILEAD.

"We often find that this term designates all the territory of Palestine situated on the east side of Jordan, and in point of fact, the mountains of Gilead ramify throughout the whole of this territory."—*Rabbi Josef Schwarz.*

"Gilead before the time of Christ, was considered inferior in productiveness to the country west of the Jordan. But still, with all its neglect, it rivals in soil and herbage, any selected part of the earth of equal extent. Gilead though blighted, is still glorious in its beauty."

—*Dr. Alexander Keith.*

BIBLE REFERENCES.

1451 B. C.

Deut., chap. 3.

12 And this land, *which* we possessed at that time, from Aroer, which *is* by the river Arnon, and half mount Gilead, and the cities thereof, gave I unto the Reubenites and to the Gadites.

13 And the rest of Gilead, and all Bashan, *being* the kingdom of Og, gave I unto the half tribe of Manasseh; all the region of Argob, with all Bashan, which was called the land of giants.

Josh., chap. 13.

11 And Gilead, and the border of the Geshurites and Maachathites, and all mount Hermon, and all Bashan unto Salcah.

Josh., chap. 22.

9 ¶ And the children of Reuben and the children of Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh returned, and departed from the children of Israel out of Shiloh, which *is* in the land of Canaan, to go unto the country of Gilead, to the land of their possession, whereof they were possessed, according to the word of the LORD by the hand of Moses.

Judges, chap. 10.

4 And he had thirty sons that rode on thirty ass colts, and they had thirty cities, which are called Havoth-jair unto this day, which *are* in the land of Gilead.

8 And that year they vexed and oppressed the children of Israel: eighteen years, all the children of Israel that *were* on the other side Jordan in the land of the Amorites, which *is* in Gilead.

18 And the people *and* princes of Gilead said one to another, What man *is he* that will begin to fight against the children of Ammon? he shall be head over all the inhabitants of Gilead.

Judges, chap. 11.

29 ¶ Then the Spirit of the LORD came upon Jephthah, and he passed over Gilead, and Manasseh, and passed over Mizpeh of Gilead, and from Mizpeh of Gilead he passed over *unto* the children of Ammon.

Judges, chap. 12.

4 Then Jephthah gathered together all the men of Gilead, and fought with Ephraim: and the men of Gilead smote Ephraim, because they said, Ye Gileadites *are* fugitives of Ephraim among the Ephraimites, *and* among the Manassites.

5 And the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites: and it was *so*, that when those Ephraimites which were escaped said, Let me go over; that the men of Gilead said unto him, *Art* thou an Ephraimite? If he said, Nay:

7 And Jephthah judged Israel six years: then died Jephthah the Gileadite, and was buried in one of the cities of Gilead.

II. Sam., chap. 24.

6 Then they came to Gilead, and to the land of Tahtim-hodshi, and they came to Dan-jaan, and about to Zidon.

784 B. C.

II. Kings, chap. 10.

32 ¶ In those days the LORD began to cut Israel short: and Hazael smote them in all the coasts of Israel;

33 From Jordan eastward, all the land of Gilead, the Gadites, and the Reubenites, and the Manassites, from Aroer, which *is* by the river Arnon, even Gilead and Bashan.

I. Chron., chap. 2.

21 ¶ And afterward Hezron went in to the daughter of Machir the father of Gilead, whom he married when he *was* threescore years old; and she bare him Segub.

22 And Segub begat Jair, who had three and twenty cities in the land of Gilead.

I. Chron., chap. 5.

9 And eastward he inhabited unto the entering in of the wilderness from the river Euphrates: because their cattle were multiplied in the land of Gilead.

10 And in the days of Saul they made war with the Hagarites, who fell by their hand: and they dwelt in their tents throughout all the east *land* of Gilead.

Psalm 60.

7 Gilead *is* mine, and Manasseh *is* mine; Ephraim also *is* the strength of mine head; Judah *is* my lawgiver.

Jeremiah, chap. 8.

22 *Is there* no balm in Gilead; *is there* no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?

Jeremiah, chap. 46.

11 Go up into Gilead; and take balm, O virgin, the daughter of Egypt: in vain shalt thou use many medicines: *for* thou shalt not be cured.

Amos, chap. 1.

3 Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of Damascus, and for four, I will not turn away *the punishment* thereof; because they have threshed Gilead with threshing instruments of iron.

Micah, chap. 7.

14 ¶ Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thy heritage, which dwell solitarily *in* the wood, in the midst of Carmel: let them feed *in* Bashan and Gilead, as in the days of old.

Zech., chap. 10.

10 I will bring them again also out of the land of Egypt, and gather them out of Assyria; and I will bring them into the land of Gilead and Lebanon; and *place* shall not be found for them.

MOAB.

The strip of country shown by the model south-east of the Dead Sea, represents the western border of the land of Moab. Rising from the Dead Sea as shown, it extends as an undulating table-land indefinitely to the east.

The plain abounds in ruins of cities, the names of which have in many instances failed to reach the present time. Only four or five localities have permanent inhabitants. As a people, the Moabites appear to have been nearly, if not quite, the equals of the Israelites in civilization and influence.

The most ancient alphabetic inscription known to the

world at this time, was found among the ruins of one of its cities.

The history of Moab was finished thirteen hundred years ago.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 19.

37 And the first-born bare a son, and called his name Moab: the same *is* the father of the Moabites unto this day.

Gen., chap. 36.

35 And Husham died, and Hadad the son of Bedad, (who smote Midian in the field of Moab,) reigned in his stead: and the name of his city *was* Avith.

Num., chap. 22.

1 And the children of Israel set forward, and pitched in the plains of Moab on this side Jordan *by* Jericho.

2 ¶ And Balak the son of Zippor saw all that Israel had done to the Amorites.

3 And Moab was sore afraid of the people, because they *were* many: and Moab was distressed because of the children of Israel.

4 And Moab said unto the elders of Midian, Now shall this company lick up all *that are* round about us, as the ox licketh up the grass of the field. And Balak the son of Zippor *was* king of the Moabites at that time.

Numbers, chap. 24.

17 I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold him, but not nigh: there shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Sheth.

Judges, chap. 3.

12 ¶ And the children of Israel did evil again in the sight of the LORD: and the LORD strengthened Eglon the king of Moab against Israel, because they had done evil in the sight of the LORD.

Judges, chap. 11.

18 Then they went along through the wilderness, and compassed the land of Edom, and the land of Moab, and came by the east side of the land of Moab, and pitched on the other side of Arnon, but came not within the border of Moab: for Arnon *was* the border of Moab.

Ruth, chap. 1.

1 Now it came to pass in the days when the judges ruled, that there was a famine in the land. And a certain man of Beth-lehem-

judah went to sojourn in the country of Moab, he, and his wife, and his two sons.

4 And they took them wives of the women of Moab; the name of one *was* Orpah, and the name of the other Ruth: and they dwelt there about ten years.

I. Samuel, chap. 22.

3 ¶ And David went thence to Mizpeh of Moab: and he said unto the king of Moab, Let my father and my mother, I pray thee, come forth, *and be* with you, till I know what God will do for me.

4 And he brought them before the king of Moab: and they dwelt with him all the while that David was in the hold.

II. Samuel, chap. 8.

2 And he smote Moab, and measured them with a line, casting them down to the ground; even with two lines measured he to put to death, and with one full line to keep alive. And *so* the Moabites became David's servants, *and* brought gifts.

II. Kings, chap. 1.

1 Then Moab rebelled against Israel after the death of Ahab.

Isa., chap. 16.

2 For it shall be, *that*, as a wandering bird cast out of the nest, *so* the daughters of Moab shall be at the fords of Arnon.

Isa., chap. 25.

10 For in this mountain shall the hand of the LORD rest, and Moab shall be trodden down under him, even as straw is trodden down for the dunghill.

Jeremiah, chap. 48.

9 Give wings unto Moab, that it may flee and get away: for the cities thereof shall be desolate, without any to dwell therein.

46 Woe be unto thee, O Moab! the people of Chemosh perisheth: for thy sons are taken captives, and thy daughters captives.

47 ¶ Yet will I bring again the captivity of Moab in the latter days, saith the LORD. Thus far *is* the judgment of Moab.

Ezekiel, chap. 25.

11 And I will execute judgments upon Moab; and they shall know that I *am* the LORD.

TRIBAL DIVISIONS.

In the designation of tribal allotments, the Model is not intended to do much more than indicate about where the several portions were located. The best reference that can be made is to the original and better record, the Bible.

Says Ritter: "Josephus, with his learning and advantages, was unable to define tribal boundaries, and falls much short of the description in the book of Joshua."

Says Rev. W. M. Thompson: "It is now absolutely impossible to draw lines around the separate lots, with any degree of certainty. Their general position with relation to each other, however, can be ascertained with sufficient exactness for all important purposes in the study of biblical geography."

Rev. Rabbi Schwartz writes: "But it is impossible at present to designate with absolute correctness, the precise boundary lines of every tribe."

ASHER.

The word signifies "happy."

This district *now* abounds in olive orchards, flourishing vineyards, and rich pastures. The wheat grown here, is not any where excelled in quality; and the olive oil is notably fine and abundant. Apparently not a hundredth of the former number of inhabitants occupy its places.

Says Prof. Osborn: "Perhaps there is no country of equal size where agricultural, mineral, and commercial advantages exist in a greater degree than in this district."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

26 And the sons of Zilpah, Leah's handmaid; Gad, and Asher. These *are* the sons of Jacob, which were born to him in Padan-aram.

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

20 ¶ Out of Asher his bread *shall be* fat, and he shall yield royal dainties.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Num., chap. 26.

47 These *are* the families of the sons of Asher according to those that were numbered of them; *who were* fifty and three thousand and four hundred.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

24 ¶ And of Asher he said, *Let* Asher *be* blessed with children; let him be acceptable to his brethren, and let him dip his foot in oil.

25 Thy shoes *shall be* iron and brass; and as thy days, *so shall* thy strength *be*.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 19.

24 ¶ And the fifth lot came out for the tribe of the children of Asher according to their families.

25 And their border was Helkath, and Hali, and Beten, and Achshaph,

26 And Alammelech, and Amad, and Misheal; and reacheth to Carmel westward, and to Shihor-libnath;

27 And turneth toward the sun-rising to Beth-dagon, and reacheth to Zebulun, and to the valley of Jiphthah-el toward the north side of Beth-emek, and Neiel, and goeth out to Cabul on the left hand,

28 And Hebron, and Rehob, and Hammon, and Kanah, *even* unto great Zidon;

29 And *then* the coast turneth to Ramah, and to the strong city Tyre; and the coast turneth to Hosah: and the out-goings thereof are at the sea from the coast to Achzib:

30 Ummah also, and Aphek, and Rehob: twenty and two cities with their villages.

31 This *is* the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Asher according to their families, these cities with their villages.

ASSISTED AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

36 And of Asher, such as went forth to battle, expert in war, forty thousand.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANT.

Luke, chap. 2.

36 And there was one Anna, a prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Aser: she was of a great age, and had lived with a husband seven years from her virginity;

37 And she *was* a widow of about four-score and four years, which departed not from the temple, but served *God* with fastings and prayers night and day.

BENJAMIN.

(*Son of the right hand.*)

The lot of Benjamin was between the shoulders (Judah and Joseph) of Israel. His habitations were rocky fastnesses, ready made cities, and fertile fields. The mountain passes, both toward the east and the west, were in his portion. The land is still productive where tilled, and the many ruins speak of a former greatness.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

24 The sons of Rachel; Joseph, and Benjamin:

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

27 ¶ Benjamin shall raven *as* a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Num., chap. 26.

41 These *are* the sons of Benjamin after their families : and they that were numbered of them *were* forty and five thousand and six hundred.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

12 ¶ And of Benjamin he said, The beloved of the LORD shall dwell in safety by him ; and the LORD shall cover him all the day long, and he shall dwell between his shoulders.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE

Josh., chap. 18.

11 ¶ And the lot of the tribe of the children of Benjamin came up according to their families : and the coast of their lot came forth between the children of Judah and the children of Joseph.

12 And their border on the north side was from Jordan ; and the border went up to the side of Jericho on the north side, and went up through the mountains westward ; and the goings out thereof were at the wilderness of Beth-aven.

13 And the border went over from thence toward Luz, to the side of Luz (which *is* Beth-el) southward ; and the border descended to Ataroth-adar, near the hill that *lieth* on the south side of the nether Beth-horon.

14 And the border was drawn thence, and compassed the corner of the sea southward, from the hill that *lieth* before Beth-horon southward ; and the goings out thereof were at Kirjath-baal (which *is* Kirjath-jearim) a city of the children of Judah. This *was* the west quarter.

15 And the south quarter *was* from the end of Kirjath-jearim, and the border went out on the west, and went out to the well of waters of Nephtoah :

16 And the border came down to the end of the mountain that *lieth* before the valley of the son of Hinnom, and which is in the valley of the giants on the north, and descended to the valley of Hinnom, to the side of Jebusi, on the south, and descended to En-rogel.

17 And was drawn from the north, and went forth to En-shemesh, and went forth toward Geliloth, which *is* over against the going up of Adummim, and descended to the stone of Bohan the son of Reuben.

18 And passed along toward the side over against Arabah northward, and went down unto Arabah :

19 And the border passed along to the side of Beth-hoglah northward : and the out-goings of the border were at the north bay of the salt-sea at the south end of Jordan. This *was* the south coast.

20 And Jordan was the border of it on the east side. This *was* the inheritance of the children of Benjamin, by the coasts thereof round about, according to their families.

21 Now the cities of the tribe of the children of Benjamin according to their families, were Jericho, and Beth-hoglah, and the valley of Keziz,

22 And Beth-arabah, and Zemaraim, and Beth-el,

23 And Avim, and Parah, and Ophrah,

24 And Chephar-haammonai, and Ophni, and Gaba; twelve cities with their villages :

25 Gibeon, and Ramah, and Beeroth,

26 And Mizpeh, and Chephirah, and Mozah,

27 And Rekem, and Irpeel, and Taralah,

28 And Zelah, Eleph, and Jebusi, (which is Jerusalem) Gibeath, and Kirjath ; fourteen cities with their villages. This *is* the inheritance of the children of Benjamin according to their families.

ASSISTED IN THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

29 And of the children of Benjamin, the kindred of Saul, three thousand : for hitherto the greatest part of them had kept the ward of the house of Saul.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANTS.

KING SAUL.

I. Samuel, chap. 10.

21 When he had caused the tribe of Benjamin to come near by their families, the family of Matri was taken, and Saul the son of Kish was taken : and when they sought him, he could not be found.

THE APOSTLE PAUL.

Philippians, chap. 3.

5 Circumcised the eighth day, of the stock of Israel, *of* the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of the Hebrews ; as touching the law, a Pharisee.

THE PROPHET JEREMIAH.

Jeremiah, chap. 1.

1 The words of Jeremiah the son of Hilkiah, of the priests that *were* in Anathoth in the land of Benjamin.

DAN.

(Judgment.)

Picturesque hills, valleys, and fertile plains, continue as such to the present time.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

25 And the sons of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid; Dan, and Naphtali.

JACOB'S BLESSING,

Gen., chap. 49.

16 ¶ Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel.

17 Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse-heels, so that his rider shall fall backward.

18 I have waited for thy salvation, O LORD!

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Num., chap. 26.

42 These *are* the sons of Dan after their families.

43 All the families of the Shuhamites according to those that were numbered of them, *were* threescore and four thousand and four hundred.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

22 ¶ And of Dan he said, Dan *is* a lion's whelp: he shall leap from Bashan.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 19.

40 ¶ *And* the seventh lot came out for the tribe of the children of Dan according to their families.

41 And the coast of their inheritance was Zorah, and Eshtaol, and Ir-shemesh,

42 And Shaalabbin, and Ajalon, and Jethlah,

43 And Elon, and Thimnathah, and Ekron,

44 And Eltekeh, and Gibbethon, and Baalath,

45 And Jehud, and Bene-berak, and Gath-rimmon,

46 And Me-jarkon, and Rakkon, with the border before Japho.

47 And the coast of the children of Dan went out *too little* for them : therefore the children of Dan went up to fight against Leshem, and took it, and smote it with the edge of the sword, and possessed it, and dwelt therein, and called Leshem, Dan, after the name of Dan their father.

48 This *is* the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Dan according to their families, these cities with their villages.

Judges, chap. 18.

9 And they said, Arise, that we may go up against them : for we have seen the land, and behold, it *is* very good : and *are* ye still ? be not slothful to go, *and* to enter to possess the land.

10 When ye go, ye shall come unto a people secure, and to a large land : for God hath given it into your hands ; a place where *there is* no want of anything that *is* in the earth.

ASSISTED AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

1. Chron., chap. 12.

35 And of the Danites expert in war twenty and eight thousand and six hundred.

ILLUSTRIOUS DECENDANT.

SAMSON.

Judges, chap. 13.

24 ¶ And the woman bare a son, and called his name Samson ; and the child grew, and the LORD blessed him.

25 And the spirit of the LORD began to move him at times in the camp of Dan between Zorah and Eshtaol.

EPHRAIM.

(*Very fruitful.*)

“The hills and mountains of Ephraim with their many groves and olive orchards ; the rich valleys with waving grain and the luxuriant vine, still present scenes of strength, riches and beauty rarely exceeded.”

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

24 The sons of Rachel, Joseph and Benjamin.

JACOB ADOPTS AND BLESSES EPHRAIM AND MANASSEH.

Gen., chap. 48.

5 And now, thy two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, which were born unto thee in the land of Egypt, before I came unto thee into Egypt *are* mine: as Reuben and Simeon, they shall be mine.

13 And Joseph took them both, Ephraim in his right hand toward Israel's left hand, and Manasseh in his left hand toward Israel's right hand, and brought them near unto him.

14 And Israel stretched out his right hand, and laid *it* upon Ephraim's head, who *was* the younger, and his left hand upon Manasseh's head, guiding his hands wittingly; for Manasseh *was* the first-born.

15 And he blessed Joseph, and said, God, before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk, the God which fed me all my life long unto this day,

16 The Angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads; and let my name be named on them, and the name of my fathers Abraham and Isaac: and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth.

17 And when Joseph saw that his father laid his right hand upon the head of Ephraim, it displeased him; and he held up his father's hand, to remove it from Ephraim's head unto Manasseh's head.

18 And Joseph said unto his father, Not so, my father; for this *is* the first-born; put thy right hand upon his head.

19 And his father refused, and said, I know it, my son, I know *it*: he also shall become a people, and he also shall be great: but truly his younger brother shall be greater than he, and his seed shall become a multitude of nations.

20 And he blessed them that day, saying, In thee shall Israel bless, saying, God make thee as Ephraim and as Manasseh. and he set Ephraim before Manasseh.

JACOB'S BLESSING ON JOSEPH.

Gen. chap. 49.

22 ¶ Joseph *is* a fruitful bough, *even* a fruitful bough by a well, *whose* branches run over the wall:

23 The archers have sorely grieved him, and shot *at him*, and hated him:

24 But his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty *God* of Jacob: (from thence *is* the Shepherd, the stone of Israel:)

25 *Even* by the God of thy father, who shall help thee, and by the Almighty, who shall bless thee with blessings of heaven above, blessings of the deep that lieth under, blessings of the breasts and of the womb:

26 The blessings of thy father have prevailed above the bless-

ings of my progenitors unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills; they shall be on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was separate from his brethren.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Numbers, chap. 26.

37 These *are* the families of the sons of Ephraim according to those that were numbered of them, thirty and two thousand and five hundred. These *are* the sons of Joseph after their families.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

13 ¶ And of Joseph he said, Blessed of the LORD *be* his land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath,

14 And for the precious fruits *brought forth* by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon.

15 And for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills,

16 And for the precious things of the earth and fulness thereof, and *for* the good will of him that dwelt in the bush: let *the blessing* come upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren.

17 His glory *is like* the firstling of his bullock, and his horns *are like* the horns of unicorns: with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth: and they *are* the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they *are* the thousands of Manasseh.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 14.

4 For the children of Joseph were two tribes, Manasseh and Ephraim: therefore they gave no part unto the Levites in the land, save cities to dwell *in*, with their suburbs for their cattle, and for their substance.

Josh., chap. 16.

4 So the children of Joseph, Manasseh and Ephraim, took their inheritance.

5 ¶ And the border of the children of Ephraim according to their families was *thus*: even the border of their inheritance on the east side; was Ataroth-adar, unto Beth-horon the upper;

6 And the border went out toward the sea to Michmethah on the north side; and the border went about eastward unto Taanath-shiloh, and passed by it on the east to Janohah;

7 And it went down from Janohah to Ataroth, and to Naarath, and came to Jericho, and went out at Jordan.

8 The border went out from Tappuah westward unto the river

Kanah; and the goings out thereof were at the sea. This *is* the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Ephraim by their families.

9 And the separate cities for the children of Ephraim *were* among the inheritance of the children of Manasseh, all the cities with their villages.

10 And they drove not out the Canaanites that dwelt in Gezer: but the Canaanites dwell among the Ephraimites unto this day, and serve under tribute.

ASSISTED AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

30 And of the children of Ephraim twenty thousand and eight hundred, mighty men of valour, famous throughout the house of their fathers.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANT.

JOSHUA.

Numbers, chap. 13.

8 Of the tribe of Ephraim, Oshea the son of Nun.

16 These *are* the names of the men which Moses sent to spy out the land. And Moses called Oshea the son of Nun, Jehoshua.

GAD.

(*A troop; good fortune.*)

The children of Gad received the mountain, or the western portion of Gilead, together with the valley of the Jordan.

Representations of modern travelers describe the country as abounding in fruit, forest and pasturage, and in fertile, well tilled valleys.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

26 And the sons of Zilpah, Leah's handmaid; Gad, and Asher. These *are* the sons of Jacob, which were born to him in Padan-aram.

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

19 ¶ Gad, a troop shall overcome him : but he shall overcome at the last.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Numbers, chap. 26.

18 These *are* the families of the children of Gad, according to those that were numbered of them, forty thousand and five hundred.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

20 ¶ And of Gad he said, Blessed *be* he that enlargeth Gad : he dwelleth as a lion, and teareth the arm with the crown of the head.

21 And he provided the first part for himself, because there *in* a portion of the lawgiver *was he* seated : and he came with the heads of the people, he executed the justice of the LORD, and his judgments with Israel.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Deut., chap. 3.

16 And unto the Reubenites and unto the Gadites I gave from Gilead even unto the river Arnon, half the valley, and the border, even unto the river Jabbok, *which is* the border of the children of Ammon ;

17 The plain also, and Jordan, and the coast *thereof*, from Chinnereth even unto the sea of the plain, *even* the salt sea, under Ashdoth-pisgal eastward.

Joshua, chap. 13.

24 And Moses gave *inheritance* unto the tribe of Gad, *even* unto the children of Gad according to their families.

25 And their coast was Jazer, and all the cities of Gilead, and half the land of the children of Ammon, unto Aroer that *is* before Rabbah ;

26 And from Heshbon unto Ramath-mizpeh, and Betonim ; and from Mahanaim unto the border of Debir ;

27 And in the valley, Beth-aram, and Beth-nimrah, and Succoth, and Zaphon, the rest of the kingdom of Sihon king of Heshbon, Jordan and *his* border, *even* unto the edge of the sea of Chinnereth on the other side Jordan eastward.

28 This *is* the inheritance of the children of Gad after their families, the cities, and their villages.

ASSISTED AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

8 And of the Gadites there separated themselves unto David into the hold to the wilderness men of might, *and* men of war *fit* for the battle, that could handle shield and buckler, whose faces *were like* the faces of lions, and *were* as swift as the roes upon the mountains;

14 These *were* of the sons of Gad, captains of the host: one of the least *was* over an hundred, and the greatest over a thousand.

15 These *are* they that went over Jordan in the first month, when it had overflown all his banks; and they put to flight all *them* of the valleys, *both* toward the east, and toward the west.

37 And on the other side of Jordan, of the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and of the half-tribe of Manasseh, with all manner of instruments of war for the battle, an hundred and twenty thousand.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANTS.*

JEPHTHAH.

Judges, chap. 11.

29 Then the Spirit of the LORD came upon Jephthah, and he passed over Gilead, and Manasseh, and passed over Mizpeh of Gilead, and from Mizpeh of Gilead he passed over *unto* the children of Ammon.

BARZILLAI.

II. Samuel, chap. 19.

31 ¶ And Barzillai the Gileadite came down from Rogelim, and went over Jordan with the king, to conduct him over Jordan.

32 Now Barzillai was a very aged man, *even* fourscore years old: and he had provided the king of sustenance while he lay at Mahanaim; for he *was* a very great man.

*NOTE.—It is thought by many that both Jehu and the prophet Elijah were descendants of Gad.

ISSACHAR.

(Hire, recompense.)

The plains which came to the lot of Issachar are unrivaled in fertility. They lie waste, and without cultivation, and, save in the eastern part, without fixed inhabitants.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

23 The sons of Leah; Reuben, Jacob's first-born, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun.

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

14 ¶ Issachar *is* a strong ass, couching down between two burdens:

15 And he saw that rest *was* good, and the land that *it was* pleasant; and bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto tribute.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Numbers, chap. 26.

25 These *are* the families of Issachar according to those that were numbered of them, threescore and four thousand and three hundred.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

18 ¶ And of Zebulun he said, Rejoice, Zebulun, in thy going out; and Issachar, in thy tents.

19 They shall call the people unto the mountain; there they shall offer sacrifices of righteousness: for they shall suck *of* the abundance of the seas, and *of* treasures hid in the sand.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 19.

17 ¶ *And* the fourth lot came out to Issachar, for the children of Issachar according to their families.

18 And their border was toward Jezreel, and Chesulloth, and Shunem,

19 And Haphraim, and Shihon, and Anaharath,

20 And Rabbith, and Kishion, and Abez.

21 And Remeth, and En-gannim, and En-haddah, and Beth-pazzez;

22 And the coast reacheth to Tabor, and Shahazimah, and Beth-shemesh; and the out-goings of their border were at Jordan: sixteen cities with their villages.

23 This *is* the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Issachar according to their families, the cities and their villages.

ASSISTED AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

32 And of the children of Issachar, *which were men* that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do; the heads of them *were* two hundred; and all their brethren *were* at their commandment.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANTS.

TOLA.

Judges, chap. 10.

1 And after Abimelech there arose to defend Israel, Tola the son of Puah, the son of Dodo, a man of Issachar; and he dwelt in Shamir in mount Ephraim.

JUDAH.

(*The praise of the Lord.*)

The portion received by Judah, is an extensive domain of mountain, valley, wilderness and plain. Though deprived of its forests and wasted by wars and negligence, it still shows a capability of sustaining a large population. (See Judea.)

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

22 Now the sons of Jacob were twelve:

23 The sons of Leah; Reuben, Jacob's first-born, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun.

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

8 ¶ Judah, thou *art he* whom thy brethren shall praise: thy hand *shall be* in the neck of thine enemies; thy father's children shall bow down before thee.

9 Judah *is* a lion's whelp: from the prey, my son, thou art gone up: he stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall rouse him up?

10 The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him *shall* the gathering of the people *be*.

11 Binding his foal unto the vine, and his ass's colt unto the choice vine; he washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes:

12 His eyes *shall be* red with wine, and his teeth white with milk.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Numbers, chap. 26.

22 These *are* the families of Judah according to those that were numbered of them, threescore and sixteen thousand and five hundred.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

7 ¶ And this *is the blessing* of Judah: and he said, Hear, LORD, the voice of Judah, and bring him unto his people; let his hands be sufficient for him, and be thou an help to *him* from his enemies.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 15.

1 *This* then was the lot of the tribe of the children of Judah by their families; *even* to the border of Edom, the wilderness of Zin southward was the uttermost part of the south coast.

2 And their south border was from the shore of the salt sea, from the bay that looketh southward:

3 And it went out to the south side to Maaleh-acrabbim, and passed along to Zin, and ascended up on the south side unto Kadesh-barnea, and passed along to Hezron, and went up to Adar, and fetched a compass to Karkaa:

4 *From thence* it passed toward Azmon, and went out unto the river of Egypt; and the goings out of that coast were at the sea: this shall be your south coast.

5 And the east border *was* the salt sea, *even* unto the end of Jordan: and *their* border in the north quarter *was* from the bay of the sea, at the uttermost part of Jordan:

6 And the border went up to Beth-hogla, and passed along by the north of Beth-arabah; and the border went up to the stone of Bohan the son of Reuben:

7 And the border went up toward Debir from the valley of Achor, and so northward, looking toward Gilgal, that *is* before the going up to Adummim, which *is* on the south side of the river: and the border passed toward the waters of En-shemesh, and the goings out thereof were at En-rogel:

8 And the border went up by the valley of the son of Hinnom unto the south side of the Jebusite; the same *is* Jerusalem: and the border went up to the top of the mountain that *lieth* before the valley of Hinnom westward, which *is* at the end of the valley of the giants northward:

9 And the border was drawn from the top of the hill unto the fountain of the water of Nephtoah, and went out to the cities of mount Ephron; and the border was drawn to Baalah, which *is* Kirjath-jearim:

10 And the border compassed from Baalah westward unto mount Seir, and passed along unto the side of mount Jearim, (which *is* Chesalon,) on the north side, and went down to Beth-shemesh, and passed on to Timnah:

11 And the border went out unto the side of Ekron northward: and the border was drawn to Shicron, and passed along to mount Baalah, and went out unto Jabneel; and the goings out of the border were at the sea.

12 And the west border *was* to the great sea, and the coast *thereof*: this *is* the coast of the children of Judah round about, according to their families.

ASSISTED AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

24 The children of Judah that bare shield and spear *were* six thousand and eight hundred, ready armed to the war.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANTS.

1450 B. C.

CALEB.

Numbers, chap. 34.

19 And the names of the men *are* these: Of the tribe of Judah, Caleb the son of Jephunneh.

NOTE.—For cities of Judah see Joshua, chapter 15, from 21st to 63d verse.

Josh., chap. 14.

13 And Joshua blessed him, and gave unto Caleb the son of Jephunneh, Hebron for an inheritance.

1063 B. C.

DAVID KING OF ISRAEL.

I. Sam., chap. 17.

12 ¶ Now David was the son of that Ephrathite of Beth-lehem-judah, whose name was Jesse; and he had eight sons: and the man went among men *for* an old man in the days of Saul.

II. Samuel, chap. 2.

4 And the men of Judah came, and there they anointed David king over the house of Judah. And they told David, saying, *That* the men of Jabesh-gilead *were they* that buried Saul.

1015 B. C.

KING SOLOMON.

I. Chron., chap. 28.

4 Howbeit the LORD God of Israel chose me before all the house of my father to be king over Israel forever: for he hath chosen Judah *to be* the ruler; and of the house of Judah, the house of my father; and among the sons of my father he liked me to make *me* king over all Israel:

5 And of all my sons, (for the LORD hath given me many sons,) he hath chosen Solomon my son to sit upon the throne of the kingdom of the LORD over Israel.

304 B. C.

THE PROPHET DANIEL.

Daniel, chap. 1.

6 Now, among these were of the children of Judah, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishaël, and Azariah.

JESUS CHRIST.

Beginning of the Christian Era.

Matthew, chap. 2.

1 Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judæa in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem.

6 And thou Bethlehem, *in* the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.

MANASSEH.

(*The forgetful.*)

The allotment of the tribe of Manasseh was in two divisions, one east and the other on the west of the river Jordan.

Both districts maintain a great degree of fertility. The western part is perhaps the most thickly populated district in Palestine. (See Gilead and also Samaria.)

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

24 The sons of Rachel ; Joseph, and Benjamin.

Gen., chap. 46.

20 ¶ And unto Joseph in the land of Egypt were born Manasseh and Ephraim, which Asenath the daughter of Poti-pherah priest of On bare unto him.

ADOPTED BY JACOB.

Gen., chap. 48.

5 ¶ And now, thy two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, which were born unto thee in the land of Egypt, before I came unto thee into Egypt, *are* mine ; as Reuben and Simeon, they shall be mine.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Num., chap. 26.

34 These *are* the families of Manasseh, and those that were numbered of them, fifty and two thousand and seven hundred.

NOTE.—For Jacob's blessing on Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh, see Gen., chapter 48, from the 15th to the 20th verse, and chapter 49, from the 22d to the 26th verse. Copied in Ephraim, page 40.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

13 ¶ And of Joseph he said, Blessed of the LORD *be* his land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath,

14 And for the precious fruits *brought forth* by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon,

15 And for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 14.

4 For the children of Joseph were two tribes, Manasseh and Ephraim: therefore they gave no part unto the Levites in the land, save cities to dwell *in*, with their suburbs for their cattle, and for their substance.

Josh., chap. 13.

29 ¶ And Moses gave *inheritance* unto the half-tribe of Manasseh: and *this was the possession* of the half-tribe of the children of Manasseh by their families.

30 And their coast was from Mahanaim, all Bashan, all the kingdom of Og king of Bashan, and all the towns of Jair, which *are* in Bashan, threescore cities:

31 And half Gilead, and Ashtarothe, and Edrei, cities of the kingdom of Og in Bashan, *were pertaining* unto the children of Machir the son of Manasseh, *even* to the one half of the children of Machir by their families.

32 *These are the countries* which Moses did distribute for inheritance in the plains of Moab, on the other side Jordan, by Jericho, eastward.

Josh., chap. 22.

7 ¶ Now to the *one* half of the tribe of Manasseh, Moses had given *possession* in Bashan: but unto the *other* half thereof gave Joshua among their brethren on this side Jordan westward. And when Joshua sent them away also unto their tents, then he blessed them.

8 And he spake unto them, saying, Return with much riches unto your tents, and with very much cattle, with silver, and with gold, and with brass, and with iron, and with very much raiment: divide the spoil of your enemies with your brethren.

Josh., chap. 17.

7 ¶ And the coast of Manasseh was from Asher to Michmethah, that *lieth* before Shechem; and the border went along on the right hand unto the inhabitants of En-tappuah.

8 Now Manasseh had the land of Tappuah : but Tappuah on the border of Manasseh *belonged* to the children of Ephraim ;

9 And the coast descended unto the river Kanah, southward of the river : these cities of Ephraim *are* among the cities of Manasseh : the coast of Manasseh also *was* on the north side of the river, and the outgoings of it were at the sea :

10 Southward *it was* Ephraim's, and northward *it was* Manasseh's, and the sea is his border ; and they met together in Asher on the north, and in Issachar on the east :

11 And Manasseh had in Issachar and in Asher Beth-shean and her towns, and Ibleam and her towns, and the inhabitants of Dor and her towns, and the inhabitants of En-dor and her towns, and the inhabitants of Taanach and her towns, and the inhabitants of Megiddo and her towns, *even* three countries.

ASSISTED AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

31 And of the half-tribe of Manasseh eighteen thousand, which were expressed by name, to come and make David king.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANT.

GIDEON.

Judges, chap. 6.

11 ¶ And there came an angel of the LORD, and sat under an oak which *was* in Ophrah, that *pertained* unto Joash the Abi-ezrite : and his son Gideon threshed wheat by the wine-press, to hide *it* from the Midianites.

14 And the LORD looked upon him, and said, Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites : have not I sent thee ?

15 And he said unto him, O my Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel ? behold, my family *is* poor in Manasseh, and I *am* the least in my father's house.

NAPHTALI.

(*My wrestling.*)

A beautiful country—the Switzerland of Palestine ; hills, valleys and plains, charming in scenery, fertile in soil, romantic and wild. The very paradise of the hunter, teeming with animal life.

Says Dr. Thompson in "The Land and the Book:" "It is with a kind of pleasure altogether peculiar that one wanders over the park-like hills and through the solemn ravines of Naphtali. With a sort of breathless expectation, you dive into wild gorges, deeper and deeper, ever on the watch for a wolf, wild boar, or wilder Arab, and are held wide-awake hour after hour, communing with the grand, the beautiful and the sublime."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

25 And the sons of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid: Dan, and Naphtali.

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

21 ¶ Naphtali *is* a hind let loose: he giveth goodly words.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Num., chap. 26.

50 These *are* the families of Naphtali according to their families: and they that were numbered of them, *were* forty and five thousand and four hundred.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

23 ¶ And of Naphtali he said, O Naphtali, satisfied with favour, and full with the blessing of the LORD, possess thou the west and the south.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 19.

32 ¶ The sixth lot came out to the children of Naphtali, *even* for the children of Naphtali according to their families.

33 And their coast was from Heleph, from Allon to Zaannanim, and Adami, and Nekeb, and Jabneel, unto Lakum; and the out-goings thereof were at Jordan:

34 And *then* the coast turneth westward to Aznoth-tabor, and goeth out from thence to Hukkok, and reacheth to Zebulun on

the south side, and reacheth to Asher on the west side, and to Judah upon Jordan toward the sun-rising.

35 And the fenced cities *are* Ziddim, Zer, and Hammath, Rakath, and Cinnereth,

36 And Adamah, and Ramah, and Hazor,

37 And Kedesh, and Edrei, and En-hazor,

38 And Iron, and Migdal-el, Horem, and Beth-anath, and Beth-shemesh; nineteen cities with their villages.

39 This *is* the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Naphtali according to their families, the cities and their villages.

ASSISTED AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

34 And of Naphtali a thousand captains, and with them with shield and spear thirty and seven thousand.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANT.

BARAK.

Judges, chap. 4.

6 And she sent and called Barak the son of Abinoam out of Kedesh-naphtali, and said unto him, Hath not the LORD God of Israel commanded, *saying*, Go and draw toward mount Tabor, and take with thee ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali and of the children of Zebulun.

REUBEN.

(*A son.*)

The plains chosen by Reuben, are esteemed by the Arab sheep masters, above all others, for pasturage.

The name of no priest, prophet, judge or hero, is found among the descendants of Reuben. Its history is interwoven with that of the "Two and a Half Tribes," until Tiglath-pileser transplants them to his own dominion, 730 B. C.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

23 The sons of Leah ; Reuben, Jacob's first-born, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun.

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

3 ¶ Reuben, thou *art* my first-born, my might, and the beginning of my strength, the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power :

4 Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel ; because thou wentest up to thy father's bed ; then defiledst thou *it* ; he went up to my couch.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Num., chap. 26.

7 These *are* the families of the Reubenites : and they that were numbered of them were forty and three thousand and seven hundred and thirty.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Deut., chap. 33.

6 ¶ Let Reuben live, and not die ; and let *not* his men be few.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 13.

15 ¶ And Moses gave unto the tribe of the children of Reuben *inheritance* according to their families.

16 And their coast was from Aroer that *is* on the bank of the river Arnon, and the city that *is* in the midst of the river, and all the plain by Medeba :

17 Heshbon, and all her cities that *are* in the plain ; Dibon, and Bamoth-baal, and Beth-baal-meon,

18 And Jahaza, and Kedemoth, and Mephaath,

19 And Kirjathaim, and Sibmah, and Zarath-shahar in the mount of the valley,

20 And Beth-peor, and Ashdoth-pisgah, and Beth-jeshimoth,

21 And all the cities of the plain, and all the kingdom of Sihon king of the Amorites, which reigned in Heshbon, whom Moses smote with the princes of Midian, Evi, and Rekem, and Zur, and Hur, and Reba, *which were* dukes of Sihon, dwelling in the country.

22 ¶ Balaam also the son of Beor, the soothsayer, did the

children of Israel slay with the sword among them that were slain by them.

23 And the border of the children of Reuben was Jordan, and the border *thereof*. This *was* the inheritance of the children of Reuben, after their families, the cities and the villages thereof.

ASSISTING AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

37 And on the other side of Jordan, of the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and of the half tribe of Manasseh, with all manner of instruments of war for the battle, a hundred and twenty thousand.

SIMEON.

(*Attention, obedience.*)

The tribe of Simeon received a number of cities, with the villages and lands adjacent, located in the southern part of the allotment to the tribe of Judah. "Many from the tribe afterwards became scribes, or professional writers, teachers, and perhaps accountants."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

23 The sons of Leah, Reuben, Jacob's first-born, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun.

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

5 ¶ Simeon and Levi *are* brethren; instruments of cruelty *are* in their habitations.

6 O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united: for in their anger they slew a man, and in their self-will they digged down a wall.

7 Cursed *be* their anger, for *it was* fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel: I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Num., chap. 26.

14 These *are* the families of the Simeonites, twenty and two thousand and two hundred.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 19.

1 And the second lot came forth to Simeon, *even* for the tribe of the children of Simeon according to their families: and their inheritance was within the inheritance of the children of Judah.

2 And they had in their inheritance, Beer-sheba, and Sheba, and Moladah,

3 And Hazar-shual, and Balah, and Azem,

4 And Eltolad, and Bethul, and Hormah,

5 And Ziklag, and Beth-marcaboth, and Hazar-susah,

6 And Beth-lebaoth, and Sharuhén; thirteen cities and their villages:

7 Ain, Remmon, and Ether, and Ashan; four cities and their villages:

8 And all the villages that *were* round about these cities to Baalath-beer, Ramath, of the south. This *is* the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Simeon according to their families.

9 Out of the portion of the children of Judah *was* the inheritance of the children of Simeon: for the part of the children of Judah was too much for them: therefore the children of Simeon had their inheritance within the inheritance of them.

ASSISTING AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

1. Chron., chap. 12.

25 Of the children of Simeon, mighty men of valour for the war, seven thousand and one hundred.

ZEBULUN.

(*Dwelling.*)

The beautiful plain of Ramah, el Buttauf and much of Esdraelon, with the rounded hills westward, were Zebulun's inheritance. These luxuriant meadows attest at this day the uncommon fertility of the soil, by an almost forest growth of rank thistles and weeds. Only a

small portion is cultivated, and permanent inhabitants are few in number.

PARENTAGE.

Gen., chap. 35.

23 The sons of Leah ; Reuben, Jacob's first-born, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun.

JACOB'S BLESSING.

Gen., chap. 49.

13 ¶ Zebulun shall dwell at the haven of the sea ; and he *shall be* for a haven of ships ; and his border *shall be* unto Zidon.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ENTERING CANAAN.

Num., chap. 26.

27 These *are* the families of the Zebulunites according to those that were numbered of them, threescore thousand and five hundred.

MOSES' BLESSING.

Dent., chap. 33.

18 ¶ And of Zebulun he said, Rejoice, Zebulun, in thy going out ; and, Issachar, in thy tents.

19 They shall call the people unto the mountain ; there they shall offer sacrifices of righteousness : for they shall suck *of* the abundance of the seas, and *of* treasures hid in the sand.

DESCRIPTION OF INHERITANCE.

Josh., chap. 19.

10 ¶ And the third lot came up for the children of Zebulun according to their families ; and the border of their inheritance was unto Sarid :

11 And their border went up toward the sea, and Maralah, and reached to Dabbasheth, and reached to the river that *is* before Jokneam ;

12 And turned from Sarid eastward, toward the sun-rising, unto the border of Chisloth-tabor, and then goeth out to Daberath, and goeth up to Japhia,

13 And from thence passeth on along on the east to Gittah-hepher, to Ittah-kazin, and goeth out to Remmon-methoar to Neah ;

14 And the border compasseth it on the north side to Hannathon: and the out-goings thereof are in the valley of Jiphthah-el:

15 And Kattath, and Nahallal, and Shimron, and Idalah, and Beth-lehem; twelve cities with their villages.

16 This *is* the inheritance of the children of Zebulun according to their families, these cities with their villages.

ASSISTING AT THE CORONATION OF KING DAVID.

1. Chron., chap. 12.

33 Of Zebulun, such as went forth to battle, expert in war, with all instruments of war, fifty thousand, which could keep rank: *they were* not of double heart.

ILLUSTRIOUS DESCENDANTS.

ELON.

Judges, chap. 12.

11 ¶ And after him Elon, a Zebulonite, judged Israel; and he judged Israel ten years.

12 And Elon the Zebulonite died, and was buried in Aijalon in the country of Zebulun.

862 B. C.

JONAH THE PROPHET.

II. Kings, chap. 14.

25 He restored the coast of Israel from the entering of Hamath unto the sea of the plain, according to the word of the LORD God of Israel, which he spake by the hand of his servant Jonah, the son of Amittai, the prophet, which *was* of Gath-hepher.

NATURAL FEATURES.

MOUNTAINS, PLAINS, RIVERS, AND LAKES.

MOUNTAINS.

The reference figures on the model are painted black and placed on the prominences named.

00.*

MOUNT CARMEL.

(Vineyard of God.)

Mount Carmel presents many features of interest to the antiquarian, the naturalist and the Bible student. This ridge is clothed in forest, flower and shrub, which were anciently, as now, elements of its famed beauty. On all sides are many little valleys and quiet nooks, most of which are favored with a spring of water. It has caves without number; and some of them are frequently inhabited.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 12.

22 The king of Kesh, one; the king of Jokneam of Carmel, one.

Josh., chap. 19.

26 And Alammelech, and Amad, and Misheal; and reacheth to Carmel westward, and to Shihor-libnath.

I. Kings, chap. 18.

19 Now therefore send, and gather to me all Israel unto mount

*Characters on the left refer to like characters on the Model.

Carmel, and the prophets of Baal four hundred and fifty, and the prophets of the groves four hundred, which eat at Jezebel's table.

20 So Ahab sent unto all the children of Israel, and gathered the prophets together unto mount Carmel.

42 So Ahab went up to eat and to drink. And Elijah went up to the top of Carmel; and he cast himself down upon the earth, and put his face between his knees.

II. Kings, chap. 2.

25 And he went from thence to mount Carmel, and from thence he returned to Samaria.

II. Kings, chap. 4.

25 So she went and came unto the man of God to mount Carmel. And it came to pass, when the man of God saw her afar off, that he said to Gehazi his servant, Behold, *yonder* is that Shunammite.

II. Kings, chap. 19.

23 By thy messengers thou hast reproached the LORD, and hast said, With the multitude of my chariots I am come up to the height of the mountains, to the sides of Lebanon, and will cut down the tall cedar-trees thereof, and the choice fir-trees thereof: and I will enter into the lodgings of his borders, *and into* the forest of his Carmel.

Song of Solomon, chap. 7.

5 Thy head upon thee *is* like Carmel, and the hair of thy head like purple; the King *is* held in the galleries.

Isaiah, chap. 33.

9 The earth mourneth *and* languisheth: Lebanon is ashamed *and* hewn down: Sharon is like a wilderness; and Bashan and Carmel shake off *their* fruits.

Isaiah, chap. 35.

2 It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice, even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of the LORD, *and* the excellency of our God.

Isaiah, chap. 37.

24 By thy servants hast thou reproached the LORD, and hast said, By the multitude of my chariots am I come up to the height of the mountains, to the sides of Lebanon; and I will cut down the tall cedars thereof, *and* the choice fir-trees thereof: and I will enter into the height of his border, *and* the forest of his Carmel.

Jeremiah, chap. 46.

18 *As* I live, saith the King, whose name *is* The LORD of hosts, Surely as Tabor *is* among the mountains, and as Carmel by the sea, *so* shall he come.

Jeremiah, chap. 50.

19 And I will bring Israel again to his habitation, and he shall feed on Carmel and Bashan, and his soul shall be satisfied upon mount Ephraim and Gilead.

Amos, chap. 1.

2 And he said, The LORD will roar from Zion, and utter his voice from Jerusalem; and the habitations of the shepherds shall mourn, and the top of Carmel shall wither.

Amos, chap. 9.

3 And though they hide themselves in the top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence; and though they be hid from my sight in the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the serpent, and he shall bite them.

Micah, chap. 7.

14 ¶ Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thy heritage, which dwell solitarily *in* the wood, in the midst of Carmel: let them feed *in* Bashan and Gilead, as in the days of old.

Nahum, chap. 1.

4 He rebuketh the sea, and maketh it dry, and drieth up all the rivers: Bashan languisheth, and Carmel, and the flower of Lebanon languisheth.

1.

WHITE CAPE,

OR

PROMONTORY ALBUM.

Here are seen on every side evidences of a once dense population.

2.

LADDER OF TYRE,

OR

RAS EN NAKURA.

A rugged ridge, crowded with ruins of ancient cities.

3. HEIGHTS OF RAMA.

Worthy of notice for the magnificent views to be obtained from the summit.

4. MOUNT ADATHIR,

AND

5. MOUNT JERMUK,

Are little known except as high points, perhaps the highest in western Palestine.

6. MOUNT KURN HATTIN.

(Horn of a saddle.)

The plain on the east near the foot of this little mountain, was the field of a decisive battle in the war of the Crusades. This hill is favored in tradition as being the place where Christ's "Sermon on the Mount" was given, and seems to be well adapted to answer all requirements of the narrative.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Mat., chap. 5.

1 And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain : and when he was set, his disciples came unto him :

2 And he opened his mouth and taught them, saying,

3 Blessed *are* the poor in spirit : for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

4 Blessed *are* they that mourn : for they shall be comforted.

Luke, chap. 6.

12 And it came to pass in those days, that he went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God.

17 ¶ And he came down with them, and stood in the plain ; and the company of his disciples, and a great multitude of people out of all Judea and Jerusalem, and from the sea-coast of Tyre and Sidon, which came to hear him, and to be healed of their diseases.

7.

MOUNT TABOR.

(Choice, purity.)

The location and form render this the most beautiful mountain of Palestine. Its summit bears ancient ruins of a city and fortress, and the sides are clothed in verdure. Though standing in view of Nazareth, and the sea of Galilee, no reference is made to mount Tabor in the New Testament.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Joshua, chap. 19.

22 And the coast reacheth to Tabor, and Shahazimah, and Beth-shemesh; and the outgoings of their border were at Jordan: sixteen cities with their villages.

Judges, chap. 4.

6 And she sent and called Barak the son of Abinoam out of Kedesh-naphtali, and said unto him, Hath not the LORD God of Israel commanded, *saying*, Go, and draw toward mount Tabor, and take with thee ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali, and of the children of Zebulun;

12 And they shewed Sisera that Barak the son of Abinoam was gone up to mount Tabor.

14 And Deborah said unto Barak, Up; for this is the day in which the LORD hath delivered Sisera into thine hand: is not the LORD gone out before thee? So Barak went down from mount Tabor, and ten thousand men after him.

Judges, chap. 8.

18 ¶ Then said he unto Zebah and Zalmunna, What manner of men *were they* whom ye slew at Tabor? And they answered, As thou *art*, *so were they*; each one resembled the children of a king.

Psalms 89.

12 The north and the south thou hast created them: Tabor and Hermon shall rejoice in thy name.

Jeremiah, chap. 46.

18 *As I live*, saith the King, whose name is The LORD of hosts, Surely as Tabor is among the mountains, and as Carmel by the sea, *so shall he come*.

Hosea, chap. 5.

1 Hear ye this, O priests; and hearken, ye house of Israel; and give ye ear, O house of the king; for judgment is toward you, because ye have been a snare on Mizpah, and a net spread upon Tabor.

8. MOUNT LITTLE HERMON.

A shapeless mass of volcanic rock, sterile and forbidding. Nain, Endor and Shunem lie among its foot hills.

9. MOUNT GILBOA.

“Mount Gilboa is rough and precipitous toward the north; on the south it is little more than an elevated, uneven plain,” partially adapted to grazing and tillage.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**I. Samuel, chap. 28.**

4 And the Philistines gathered themselves together, and came and pitched in Shunem: and Saul gathered all Israel together, and they pitched in Gilboa.

I. Samuel, chap. 31.

1 Now the Philistines fought against Israel: and the men of Israel fled from before the Philistines, and fell down slain in mount Gilboa.

8 And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his three sons fallen in mount Gilboa.

II. Samuel, chap. 1.

6 And the young man that told him said, As I happened by chance upon mount Gilboa, behold, Saul leaned upon his spear; and lo, the chariots and horsemen followed hard after him.

21 Ye mountains of Gilboa, *let there be no dew, neither let there be rain upon you, nor fields of offerings; for there the shield of the mighty is vilely cast away, the shield of Saul, as though he had not been anointed with oil.*

II. Samuel, chap. 21.

12 ¶ And David went and took the bones of Saul and the bones of Jonathan his son from the men of Jabesh-gilead, which had

stolen them from the street of Beth-shan, where the Philistines had hanged them, when the Philistines had slain Saul in Gilboa.

I. Chron., chap. 10.

1 Now the Philistines fought against Israel; and the men of Israel fled from before the Philistines, and fell down slain in mount Gilboa.

2 And the Philistines followed hard after Saul, and after his sons, and the Philistines slew Jonathan, and Abinadab, and Malchi-shua, the sons of Saul.

3 And the battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was wounded of the archers.

4 Then said Saul to his armour-bearer, Draw thy sword, and thrust me through therewith, lest these uncircumcised come and abuse me. But his armour-bearer would not; for he was sore afraid. So Saul took a sword, and fell upon it.

5 And when his armour-bearer saw that Saul was dead, he fell likewise on the sword, and died.

6 So Saul died, and his three sons, and all his house died together.

7 And when all the men of Israel that *were* in the valley saw that they fled, and that Saul and his sons were dead, then they forsook their cities, and fled: and the Philistines came and dwelt in them.

8 ¶ And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his sons fallen in mount Gilboa.

10.

MOUNT AJLON

AND

11.

MOUNT GILEAD.

(*Rocky.*)

The mountains of Gilead and Ajlon have a singularly uniform appearance, as of a wall, when seen from the heights of Samaria. There are, however, many beautiful and fertile valleys and little plains interspersed here and there, which are very productive. "They abound," says Schwarz, "in oak forests, with many groves of pine and varieties of fruit trees."

Says a distinguished traveler: "The mountains rise from the valley of the Jordan to the height, it is believed, of two or three thousand feet, and *this* gives them when

seen from the western side, the appearance of a much greater actual elevation than they really possess: as though they rose high above the mountains of Judea, on which the spectator stands."

12. MOUNT EBAL

AND

13. MOUNT GERIZIM.

These mountains occupy a nearly central position between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea; also, between Jerusalem and Nazareth, and between Hebron, the home of Abraham and place of Isaac's childhood, and Capernaum the home of Christ.

The district near this central spot,* thus marked by nature, was distinguished as the place of the first altar erected by Abraham within the Land of Promise, as the purchased possession of Jacob, and as the site of the first altar built by Joshua. Here also were imposing ceremonies of divine appointment and acceptance; and here Christ visited and "abode two days."

The mountains are very similar in appearance, but careful measurements decide Ebal to be the higher. Says President Olin: "Mount Ebal may be less elevated than Gerizim by one hundred feet or more, still there is considerable resemblance in their general features."

"Mount Ebal lies opposite Gerizim, and is nearly equal to it in height."—*Murray's Hand Book*.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Deut., chap. 33.

17 His glory *is like* the firstling of his bullock, and his horns *are like* the horns of unicorns: with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth: and they *are* the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they *are* the thousands of Manasseh.

*See Plain of Moreh.

Deut., chap. 11.

29 And it shall come to pass when the LORD thy God hath brought thee in unto the land whither thou goest to possess it, that thou shalt put the blessing upon mount Gerizim, and the curse upon mount Ebal.

30 *Are* they not on the other side Jordan, by the way where the sun goeth down, in the land of the Canaanites, which dwell in the champaign over against Gilgal, beside the plains of Moreh?

Deut., chap. 27.

4 Therefore it shall be when ye be gone over Jordan, *that* ye shall set up these stones, which I command you this day, in mount Ebal, and thou shalt plaster them with plaster.

11 ¶ And Moses charged the people the same day, saying,

12 These shall stand upon mount Gerizim to bless the people, when ye are come over Jordan; Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Joseph, and Benjamin:

13 And these shall stand upon mount Ebal to curse; Reuben, Gad, and Asher, and Zebulun, Dan, and Naphtali

Josh., chap. 8.

30 ¶ Then Joshua built an altar unto the LORD God of Israel in mount Ebal.

33 And all Israel, and their elders, and officers, and their judges, stood on this side the ark and on that side before the priests the Levites, which bare the ark of the covenant of the LORD, as well the stranger, as he that was born among them; half of them over against mount Gerizim, and half of them over against mount Ebal; as Moses the servant of the LORD had commanded before, that they should bless the people of Israel.

Judges, chap. 9.

7 ¶ And when they told *it* to Jotham, he went and stood in the top of mount Gerizim, and lifted up his voice, and cried, and said unto them, Harken unto me, ye men of Shechem, that God may hearken unto you.

John, chap. 4.

20 Our fathers worshiped in this mountain; and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship.

21 Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father.

22 Ye worship ye know not what: we know what we worship; for salvation is of the Jews.

23 But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him.

24 God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship *him* in spirit and in truth.

14.

KURN SARTABEH.

This prominent height is supposed to have been anciently used as a beacon point for displaying signals. It is looked upon by Lieut. Conder as that point in Canaan where the altar of witness was built by the two and a half tribes, whose portion was the valley of the Jordan, and the country eastward. On its summit exist extensive remains of ancient masonry, both field work and structure.

Says Dr. Robinson: "This imposing mountain stretching toward the south-east, far into the Ghor, contracts it to its narrowest limits."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Joshua, chap. 22.

10 ¶ And when they came unto the borders of Jordan, that *are* in the land of Canaan, the children of Reuben and the children of Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh built there an altar by Jordan, a great altar to see to.

34 And the children of Reuben and the children of Gad called the altar *Ed*: for it *shall be* a witness between us that the LORD *is* God.

15.

MOUNT QUARANTANA.

The eastern front of Quarantana is filled with caves and grottoes, almost inaccessible to the ordinary means of travelers.

A little chapel, part of a kitchen, and a broken cistern, are seen among the ruins of a convent on its summit, still occupied by a lone monk. This rock is said by the monks to be the wilderness wherein Christ fasted forty days.

16. MOUNT NEBY SAMWIL.

Looking northward from Jerusalem, this conical hill is the most marked feature in the landscape. It is crowned by a mosque with its minaret, surrounded by a small Arab village. Here once stood the city of Mizpeh.

17. FRANK MOUNTAIN.

A traveler describes this summit as an enormous natural mound, as "trimly turned and as steep as a haystack." Ruins lie on its summit, and around it, the history of which is unknown.

This mount is doubtless the Beth-haccerem of scripture, and is said to be the burial place of Herod the Great.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Jeremiah, chap. 6.**

1 O ye children of Benjamin, gather yourselves to flee out of the midst of Jerusalem, and blow the trumpet in Tekoa, and set up a sign of fire in Beth-haccerem: for evil appeareth out of the north, and great destruction.

18. MOUNT PISGAH AND MOUNT NEBO.

A double mountain, projecting like a promontory toward the west, from the elevated table-lands of Reuben.

It is possible that from this prominence *some* part or point in the inheritance of every tribe would be visible on a clear day.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Numbers, chap. 21.**

20 And from Bamoth *in* the valley, that *is* in the country of Moab, to the top of Pisgah, which looketh toward Jeshimon.

Numbers, chap. 23.

14 ¶ And he brought him into the field of Zophim, to the top of Pisgah, and built seven altars, and offered a bullock and a ram on *every* altar.

Numbers, chap. 32.

38 And Nebo, and Baal-meon, (their names being changed,) and Shibmah: and gave other names unto the cities which they builded.

Numbers, chap. 33.

47 And they removed from Almon-diblathaim, and pitched in the mountains of Abarim, before Nebo.

Deut., chap. 3.

27 ¶ Get thee up into the top of Pisgah, and lift up thine eyes westward, and northward, and southward, and eastward, and behold *it* with thine eyes: for thou shalt not go over this Jordan.

Deut., chap. 4.

49 And all the plain on this side Jordan eastward, even unto the sea of the plain, under the springs of Pisgah.

Deut., chap. 32.

48 And the LORD spake unto Moses that self-same day, saying,

49 Get thee up into this mountain Abarim, *unto* mount Nebo, which *is* in the land of Moab, that *is* over against Jericho; and behold the land of Canaan, which I give unto the children of Israel for a possession.

Deut., chap. 34.

1 And Moses went up from the plains of Moab unto the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, that *is* over against Jericho: and the LORD shewed him all the land of Gilead, unto Dan.

Josh., chap. 12.

3 And from the plain of the sea of Cinneroth on the east, and unto the sea of the plain, *even* the salt sea on the east, the way to Beth-jeshimoth; and from the south, under Ashdoth-pisgah.

I. Chron., chap. 5.

8 And Bela the son of Azaz, the son of Shema, the son of Joel, who dwelt in Aroer, even unto Nebo, and Baal-meon.

Isa., chap. 15.

2 He is gone up to Bajith, and to Dibon, the high places, to weep: Moab shall howl over Nebo, and over Medeba: on all their heads *shall be* baldness, *and* every beard cut off.

Isaiah, chap. 46.

1 Bel boweth down, Nebo stoopeth, their idols were upon the beasts, and upon the cattle: your carriages *were* heavy loaden; *they are* a burden to the weary *beast*.

19.

MOUNT ATTARUS.

"Mount Attarus is often taken for Nebo; it forms indeed to the west fronting the Dead Sea a very high mount, but seen from the east, it is less prominent."

Ruins are found at two or three points upon the crest of the ridge.

20.

MOUNT USDUM.

This ridge is mostly a body of rock salt.

21.

SCORPION CLIFFS.

A low rugged line of hills and rocks crossing the valley irregularly. From its base well out a number of springs of water, both salt and fresh.

MOUNT OF OLIVES.

This is a short ridge adjacent to Jerusalem on the east. The location renders it of interest, and its frequent mention as the resort of Christ, endears it to every Christian.

Says Rev. J. L. Porter: "This is Olivet. It has no striking features; it might be said to have no features at all. It is rounded, regular, colorless; and the air is so clear that it seems to rise right out of the city. In the distance the outline is almost horizontal, but as one draws near it becomes wavy, and at length three tops or eminences can be distinguished."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

II. Samuel, chap. 15.

30 ¶ And David went up by the ascent of *mount Olivet*, and wept as he went up, and had his head covered, and he went bare-foot: and all the people that *was* with him covered every man his head, and they went up, weeping as they went up.

I. Kings, chap. 11.

7 Then did Solomon build an high place for Chemosh, the

abomination of Moab, in the hill that *is* before Jerusalem, and for Molech, the abomination of the children of Ammon.

II. Kings, chap. 23.

13 And the high places that *were* before Jerusalem, which *were* on the right hand of the mount of Corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the abomination of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the abomination of the Moabites, and for Milcom the abomination of the children of Ammon, did the king defile.

Nehemiah, chap. 8.

15 And that they should publish and proclaim in all their cities, and in Jerusalem, saying, Go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive-branches, and pine-branches, and myrtle-branches, and palm-branches, and branches of thick trees, to make booths, as *it is* written.

Ezekiel, chap. 11.

23 And the glory of the LORD went up from the midst of the city, and stood upon the mountain which *is* on the east side of the city.

Zech., chap. 14.

4 ¶ And his feet shall stand in that day upon the mount of Olives, which *is* before Jerusalem on the east, and the mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, *and there shall be* a very great valley; and half the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south.

Mat., chap. 21.

1 And when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and were come to Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives, then sent Jesus two disciples.

Mat., chap. 24.

3 ¶ And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him privately, saying, Tell us, when shall these things be? and what *shall be* the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world?

Mat., chap. 26.

30 And when they had sung a hymn, they went out into the mount of Olives.

Luke, chap. 19.

29 And it came to pass, when he was come nigh to Bethphage and Bethany, at the mount called *the mount* of Olives, he sent two of his disciples.

37 And when he was come nigh, even now at the descent of the

mount of Olives, the whole multitude of the disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice, for all the mighty-works that they had seen.

Luke, chap. 22.

39 ¶ And he came out, and went, as he was wont, to the mount of Olives; and his disciples also followed him.

John, chap. 8.

1 Jesus went unto the mount of Olives.

Acts, chap. 1.

12 Then returned they unto Jerusalem, from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath-day's journey.

HEIGHTS OF ABARIM.

The name signifies *passages*, and refers to the lofty bluff rising from the eastern shore of the Dead Sea and forming the border of the table land of Reuben and the Moabites.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Num., chap. 27.

12 ¶ And the LORD said unto Moses, Get thee up into this mount Abarim, and see the land which I have given unto the children of Israel.

Num., chap. 33.

47 And they removed from Almon-diblathaim, and pitched in the mountains of Abarim, before Nebo.

48 And they departed from the mountains of Abarim, and pitched in the plains of Moab by Jordan *near* Jericho.

Deut., chap. 32.

49 Get thee up into this mountain Abarim, *unto* mount Nebo, which is in the land of Moab, that is over against Jericho; and behold the land of Canaan, which I give unto the children of Israel for a possession.

PLAINS.

Plains are designated on the model by raised figures colored red.

1. PLAIN OF HULEH.

No name is given to this plain in the Bible. The several streams meeting here, together with Lake Huleh, may have been included in the designation: "the waters of Merom, or *the high place*."

Says Wilson: "The uncommon fertility of the deep soil renders it a granary of the surrounding tribes; a fattening place for their herds, and a perfect paradise for the honey bee."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 14.

14 And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained *servants*, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued *them* unto Dan.

Josh., chap. 11.

5 And when all these kings were met together, they came and pitched together at the waters of Merom, to fight against Israel.

Judges, chap. 18.

9 And they said, Arise, that we may go up against them: for we have seen the land, and behold, it *is* very good: and *are ye still?* be not slothful to go, *and* to enter to possess the land.

10 When ye go, ye shall come unto a people secure, and to a large land: for God hath given it into your hands: a place where *there is* no want of any thing that *is* in the earth.

2. RAMAH.

(*High.*)

"A long winding meadow of the richest green, encircled by gentle hills, like a lovely picture in a frame richly carved."

3.

PLAIN OF AKKA.

A tract somewhat sandy and of ordinary fertility. It abounds in springs and is crossed by two rivers.

Says Dr. Robinson: "The region south of Akka is apparently lower ground, affording large tracts of pasturage. Here in April we saw what is not usually seen elsewhere in Palestine, persons occupied in mowing and hay making."

This plain has been enriched by the blood of thousands slain in its battles.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Isaiah, chap. 65.

10 And Sharon shall be a fold of flocks, and the valley of Achor a place for the herds to lie down in, for my people that have sought me.

Jeremiah, chap. 47.

6 O thou sword of the LORD, how long *will it be* ere thou be quiet? put up thyself into thy scabbard, rest, and be still.

7 How can it be quiet, seeing the LORD hath given it a charge against Ashkelon, and against the sea shore? there hath he appointed it.

4.

EL BUTTAUF.

A noble plain of some fifty thousand acres, with a gently undulating surface. Its fertility is rarely equaled.

5.

ESDRAELON.

This beautiful and extensive plain is a prominent feature of Palestine, separating the foot hills of Lebanon from the table land of Samaria. An indistinct ridge or swell, mostly volcanic, forms the water-shed between this plain and the valley of the Jordan. Here every condition of nature is favorable to the production of an enormous growth of vegetation.

Says Ritter: "This fertile plain now exhibits hardly

a single village, although once covered with towns and cities whose abundant ruins display their former number."

The battle fields of Megiddo, Tabor, Jezreel, and the Kishon, were adjacent, and extended into this plain, parts of which were included under their several names.

No mention of it is otherwise made in the Bible.

6.

PLAIN OF JEZREEL.

A well watered and fertile plain, connected with sacred history. The name as applied in the Bible, also includes a portion of the level country extending westward, now known by the name, Esdraelon.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 17.

16 And the children of Joseph said, The hill is not enough for us: and all the Canaanites that dwell in the land of the valley have chariots of iron, *both they who are of Beth-shean and her towns, and they who are of the valley of Jezreel.*

Hosea, chap. 1.

5 And it shall come to pass at that day, that I will break the bow of Israel in the valley of Jezreel.

7.

PLAIN OF THE HAURAN.

A broad and highly fertile table land, without permanent inhabitants.

Says Dr. Keith: "A colony of a million could easily find sustenance from its resources."

8.

THE BALKA

Is a favorite pasture field for the wandering Arabs. It is desolate, without permanent inhabitants.

9.

PLAIN OF MOREH.

This central plain is distinguished for its associations

with events early in history. The soil retains a measure of fertility, yielding fair returns for inferior cultivation.

Says Dr. Ridgaway in "The Lord's Land:" "Here was decidedly the most beautiful valley we had seen in Palestine. The whole plain was a mass of waving grain, almost ripe for the harvest."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 12.

6 ¶ And Abram passed through the land unto the place of Sichem, unto the plain of Moreh. And the Canaanite *was* then in the land.

Gen., chap. 14.

17 ¶ And the king of Sodom went out to meet him, after his return from the slaughter of Chedorlaomer and of the kings that *were* with him, at the valley of Shaveth, which is the king's dale.

Gen., chap. 22.

2 And he said, Take now thy son, thine only *son* Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of.

Gen., chap. 33.

19 And he bought a parcel of a field, where he had spread his tent, at the hand of the children of Hamor, Shechem's father, for a hundred pieces of money.

Deut., chap. 11.

30 *Are* they not on the other side Jordan, by the way where the sun goeth down, in the land of the Canaanites, which dwelt in the champaign over against Gilgal, beside the plains of Moroh?

10.

THE PLAIN OF SHARON.

A favorite district, long celebrated for its beauty and fertility.

"The plain of Sharon, under proper cultivation, would supply the entire population of Palestine with food. Still, by far the greater portion lies untilled, a mere pasture for

cattle to run over, producing little besides cucumbers and melons.”*

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 12.

18 The king of Aphek, one; the king of Lasharon, one.

I. Chron., chap. 27.

29 And over the herds that fed in Sharon *was* Shitrai the Sharonite: and over the herds *that were* in the valleys *was* Shaphat the son of Adlai.

Song of Solomon, chap. 2.

1 I *am* the rose of Sharon, *and* the lily of the valleys.

Isaiah, chap. 33.

9 The earth mourneth *and* languisheth: Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down: Sharon is like a wilderness; and Bashan and Carmel shake off *their* fruits.

Isaiah, chap. 35.

2 It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice, even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of the Lord, *and* the excellency of our God.

Isaiah, chap. 66.

10 And Sharon shall be a fold of flocks, and the valley of Achor a place for the herds to lie down in, for my people that have sought me.

Acts, chap. 9.

35 And all that dwelt in Lydda and Sharon saw him, and turned to the Lord.

11.

THE MARITIME PLAIN,

OR

LAND OF THE PHILISTINES.

“In reality Philistia closely resembles some of the most beautiful regions of our own most glorious West. True, it lacks our fine forests, and one misses our charming

*Wilson's Lands of the Bible.

country houses, with their orchards; but that is owing to the inhabitants.* Without manure, and with a style of plowing and general culture which would secure nothing but failure in America, this vast plain continues to produce splendid crops every year, and this, too, be it remembered, after forty centuries of such tillage."

—*W. M. Thompson.*

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 13.

3 From Sihor, which *is* before Egypt, even unto the borders of Ekron northward, *which* is counted to the Canaanite: five lords of the Philistines; the Gazathites, and the Ashdothites, the Eshkalonites, the Gittites, and the Ekronites; also the Avites.

THE VALLEY OF THE JORDAN.

The valley or plain of the Jordan is notably the most *interesting* feature of Palestine. It occupies the middle section, (as shown by the Model), extending north and south in a nearly direct course, beyond the limits of the country.† North of Lake Huleh, the valley has the appearance of a plain enclosed by gradually retreating hills. South from the Sea of Galilee the valley consists of a narrow descending plain or floor, lying between mountain heights, and through the midst of which

*NOTE.—The Philistines are thought to have migrated to the land of Canaan from the eastern part of Egypt, at about 2000 B. C., subduing or absorbing the Canaanites, and establishing themselves in five principal cities as traders, artisans, and if not mariners, at least closely allied with the Phœnicians, the greatest maritime people then existing. They seem to have been idolaters, each city (save Gath) having a deity of its own.

The first use of the bow in warfare is attributed to the Philistines. They continued in existence until about the time of Alexander the Great, (336 B. C.) when their record went out in darkness.

†NOTE.—A distinguished observer remarks: "The boundaries of the geographer are rarely described by right lines. Whenever

flows the river Jordan, marked by its line of perpetual green.

On the eastern side the banks possess much uniformity, shelving rapidly to the plain.

On the western side, north from the ridge of Sartabeh, the valley is bordered by a succession of high rounded bluffs, which, as lower hills and ridges, often extend into the plain.

South from Sartabeh, the hills become mountains—rugged, precipitous, and barren. The entire plain also seems divided by this ridge; that part lying north of it, being watered by many springs and little streams, is very fertile, while the portion south from it is sterile, and but little better than an arid desert. The entire plain of the Jordan below the Sea of Galilee is desolate, without roads, cities, villages, or extensive ruins, and mostly without inhabitants.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 13.

10 And Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the plain of Jordan that it *was* well watered everywhere, before the LORD destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, *even* as the garden of the LORD, like the land of Egypt, as thou comest unto Zoar.

11 Then Lot chose him all the plain of Jordan; and Lot journeyed east: and they separated themselves the one from the other.

these occur, however, the geologist may look for something remarkable."

Three or four miles below Lake Huleh is a point where the river Jordan meets the level of the ocean. Two lines starting on this level, and following it southward along the hills on the east and on the west, until the lines meet, would enclose the only extensive portion of the earth depressed below the ocean surface, and not filled with water. Such lines may yet be found marked at intervals by the action of the waves long before the days of Abraham. The great depth of this valley below the level of the ocean (being nearly a quarter of a mile) produces changes of climate and atmospheric conditions nowhere else to be found. N.

RIVERS* AND BODIES OF WATER.

1. RIVER BELUS.

A so called river, perennial for six or eight miles of its length. At the mouth it is nearly a hundred feet wide, and two or three feet deep. Its volume is much increased in the rainy season.

On the banks of this river the composition of glass was accidentally discovered.

2. RIVER KISHON.

Except near its mouth the Kishon is without water the greater part of the year. Sudden heavy rains greatly swell the stream.

Lieut. Lynch found the river near its mouth to be eighteen inches deep, and as many yards in breadth, with a current of two miles an hour.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 4.

7 And I will draw unto thee, to the river Kishon, Sisera the captain of Jabin's army, with his chariots and his multitude; and I will deliver him into thy hand.

13 And Sisera gathered together all his chariots, *even* nine hundred chariots of iron, and all the people that *were* with him, from Harosheth of the Gentiles unto the river of Kishon.

Judges, chap. 5.

21 The river of Kishon swept them away, that ancient river, the river Kishon. O my soul, thou hast trodden down strength.

I. Kings, chap. 18.

40 And Elijah said unto them, Take the prophets of Baal; let not one of them escape. And they took them: and Elijah brought them down to the brook Kishon, and slew them there.

*Rivers are marked on the Model by depressed figures, near the mouth of each.

Psalm 83.

9 Do unto them as *unto* the Midianites; as *to* Sisera, as *to* Jabin, at the brook of Kison.

3. RIVER DEFNEH.

A valley from Mount Carmel, near the mouth of which for a short distance water flows during the entire year.

4. CROCODILE RIVER.

A small channel connecting with a marsh, not far from the sea. It has a local reputation as being once inhabited by the crocodile.

5. KANAH.

(*A reed or cane.*)

No other stream south from Mount Carmel is spoken of in the Bible, and this is simply referred to as a boundary. Water is seldom found in it, except for a short distance near its mouth.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 16.

8 The border went out from Tappuah westward unto the river Kanah; and the goings out thereof were at the sea. This is the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Ephraim by their families.

6. RIVER ABU ZABURA.

7. RIVER FAILAK.

8. RIVER AUJEH.

9. RIVER RUBIN.

The above names are applied to valleys without water in the dry season, except perhaps a little standing in the plain near the sea. No reference is known to either in the Bible.

10.

RIVER YARMUK.

The Yarmuk is the second river in size in Palestine. In the rainy season it receives the drainage from a large extent of the eastern plains. But little is known concerning either its course or valley. It is reported as a mountain torrent meeting the Jordan, with a volume of water nearly its equal.

11.

JABBOK.

(Emptying, dispelling.)

A rapid stream, descending from the mountains of Gilead. It is not known how far from the mouth water is found through the entire year.

The name received its chief distinction as a boundary.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 32.

22 And he rose up that night, and took his two wives, and his two women-servants, and his eleven sons, and passed over the ford Jabbok.

23 And he took them, and sent them over the brook, and sent over that he had.

Joshua, chap. 12.

2 Sihon king of the Amorites, who dwelt in Heshbon, *and* ruled from Aroer, which *is* upon the bank of the river Arnon, and from the middle of the river, and from half Gilead, even unto the river Jabbok, *which is* the border of the children of Ammon.

Numbers, chap. 21.

24 And Israel smote him with the edge of the sword, and possessed his land from Arnon unto Jabbok, even unto the children of Ammon : for the border of the children of Ammon *was* strong.

Deut., chap. 3.

16 And unto the Reubenites and unto the Gadites I gave from Gilead even unto the river Arnon, half the valley, and the border, even unto the river Jabbok, *which is* the border of the children of Ammon.

Judges, chap. 11.

13 And the king of the children of Ammon answered unto the

messengers of Jephthah, Because Israel took away my land, when they came up out of Egypt, from Arnon even unto Jabbok, and unto Jordan: now therefore restore those *lands* again peaceably.

22 And they possessed all the coasts of the Amorites, from Arnon even unto Jabbok, and from the wilderness even unto Jordan.

12.

RIVER ARNON.

(*Joyful.*)

But little is known of this stream. Its principal mention is as the boundary between Israel and Moab. It enters the Dead Sea through a deep gorge, with precipitous walls. Near its mouth are noted medicinal springs.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Num., chap. 21.

13 From thence they removed, and pitched on the other side of Arnon, which *is* in the wilderness that cometh out of the coasts of the Amorites: for Arnon *is* the border of Moab, between Moab and the Amorites.

14 Wherefore it is said in the book of the wars of the LORD, What he did in the Red sea, and in the brooks of Arnon.

24 And Israel smote him with the edge of the sword, and possessed his land from Arnon unto Jabbok, even unto the children of Ammon: for the border of the children of Ammon *was* strong.

26 For Heshbon *was* the city of Sihon the king of the Amorites, who had fought against the former king of Moab, and taken all his land out of his hand, even unto Arnon.

Num., chap. 22.

36 ¶ And when Balak heard that Balaam was come, he went out to meet him unto a city of Moab, which *is* in the border of Arnon, which *is* in the utmost coast.

Deut., chap. 2.

24 ¶ Rise ye up, take your journey, and pass over the river Arnon: behold, I have given into thine hand Sihon the Amorite.

Deut., chap. 3.

8 And we took at that time out of the hand of the two kings of the Amorites the land that *was* on this side Jordan, from the river of Arnon unto mount Hermon.

16 And unto the Reubenites and unto the Gadites I gave from Gilead even unto the river Arnon, half the valley, and the border,

even unto the river Jabbok, *which is* the border of the children of Ammon.

Josh., chap. 12.

1 Now these *are* the kings of the land, which the children of Israel smote, and possessed their land on the other side Jordan toward the rising of the sun, from the river Arnon, unto mount Hermon, and all the plain on the east.

Judges, chap. 11.

13 And the king of the children of Ammon answered unto the messengers of Jephthah, Because Israel took away my land, when they came up out of Egypt, from Arnon even unto Jabbok, and unto Jordan: now therefore restore those *lands* again peaceably.

18 Then they went along through the wilderness, and compassed the land of Edom, and the land of Moab, and came by the east side of the land of Moab, and pitched on the other side of Arnon, but came not within the border of Moab: for Arnon *was* the border of Moab.

22 And they possessed all the coasts of the Amorites, from Arnon even unto Jabbok, and from the wilderness even unto Jordan.

II. Sam., chap. 24.

5 ¶ And they passed over Jordan, and pitched in Aroer, on the right side of the city that *lieth* in the midst of the river of Gad, and toward Jazer.

II. Kings, chap. 10.

32 ¶ In those days the LORD began to cut Israel short: and Hazael smote them in all the coasts of Israel;

33 From Jordan eastward, all the land of Gilead, the Gadites, and the Reubenites, and the Manassites, from Aroer, which *is* by the river Arnon, even Gilead and Bashan.

Isaiah, chap. 16.

2 For it shall be, *that*, as a wandering bird cast out of the nest, so the daughters of Moab shall be at the fords of Arnon.

Jeremiah, chap. 48.

20 Moab is confounded; for it is broken down: howl and cry; tell ye it in Arnon, that Moab is spoiled.

THE BROOK KIDRON.

The Kidron begins in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem, first as an open valley susceptible of tillage, soon changing into a wild gorge leading eastward to the Dead

Sea. No traveler is known to have passed through the entire length of the valley. So far as seen, it bears evidences of inhabitation here and there in former days. Running water is rarely found in the valley, except while rain is actually falling.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

II. Samuel, chap. 15.

23 And all the country wept with a loud voice, and all the people passed over: the king also himself passed over the brook Kidron, and all the people passed over, toward the way of the wilderness.

I. Kings, chap. 2.

37 For it shall be, *that* on the day thou goest out, and passest over the brook Kidron, thou shalt know for certain that thou shalt surely die: thy blood shall be upon thine own head.

I. Kings, chap. 15.

13 And also Maachah his mother, even her he removed from *being* queen, because she had made an idol in a grove; and Asa destroyed her idol, and burnt *it* by the brook Kidron.

II. Kings, chap. 23.

4 And the king commanded Hilkiah the high priest, and the priests of the second order, and the keepers of the door, to bring forth out of the temple of the LORD all the vessels that were made for Baal, and for the grove, and for all the host of heaven, and he burned them without Jerusalem in the fields of Kidron, and carried the ashes of them unto Beth-el.

6 And he brought out the grove from the house of the LORD, without Jerusalem, unto the brook Kidron, and burned it at the brook Kidron, and stamped *it* small to powder, and cast the powder thereof upon the graves of the children of the people.

12 And the altars that *were* on the top of the upper chamber of Ahaz, which the kings of Judah had made, and the altars which Manasseh had made in the two courts of the house of the LORD, did the king beat down, and brake *them* down from thence, and cast the dust of them into the brook Kidron.

II. Chron., chap. 15.

16 ¶ And also *concerning* Maachah the mother of Asa the king, he removed her from *being* queen, because she had made an idol in a grove: and Asa cut down her idol, and stamped *it*, and burnt *it* at the brook Kidron.

II. Chron., chap. 29.

16 And the priests went into the inner part of the house of the LORD, to cleanse *it*, and brought out all the uncleanness that they found in the temple of the LORD into the court of the house of the LORD. And the Levites took *it*, to carry *it* out abroad into the brook Kidron.

II. Chron., chap. 30.

14 And they arose and took away the altars that *were* in Jerusalem, and all the altars for incense took they away, and cast *them* into the brook Kidron.

Jeremiah, chap. 31.

40 And the whole valley of the dead bodies, and of the ashes, and all the fields unto the brook of Kidron, unto the corner of the horse-gate toward the east, *shall be* holy unto the LORD; it shall not be plucked up, nor thrown down any more for ever.

John, chap. 18.

1 When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples.

RIVER JORDAN.

The several springs and streams which form the river Jordan gather their waters together in Lake Huleh, from which body the river emerges with a stream three or four feet deep, and eighty feet in width.

The course to the Sea of Galilee is nearly direct, with a rapid descent, its middle portion following a deep gorge in the volcanic rocks, steep and rapid, but not precipitous. This part of the valley is lined with trees and shrubs, rendering it almost impenetrable to man. The descent of the upper Jordan, in the short distance between Lake Huleh and the Sea of Galilee, is more than six hundred feet.

From the Sea of Galilee, the Jordan issues in a stream nearly a hundred feet wide, soon receiving the Yarmuk from the eastern plains, with a volume nearly its equal. The course continues southward, passing many rapids,

the descent of some of them very deep and nearly precipitous, making frequent curves in every direction, thus increasing its actual length to three times that of the direct course,* until it sluggishly flows into the Dead Sea, with a breadth of eighty yards, and a depth of from three to eight feet. The immediate banks of the river vary from ten to fifty feet in height, and are lined with trees and shrubs, in constant leaf.

The channel between these banks includes many islands, and is more or less filled with water, according to the season. The river and its bed, as above described, wander through an irregular alluvial bottom or valley, which has a more direct course than the river itself. This bottom or flat varies from a half mile to two miles in width, and lies between banks and hills from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet high.

Three or four fording places are noted. One opposite Jericho, and the others not far from the mouth of the river Jabbok.

The Jordan is spanned by two bridges: The first, near Lake Huleh, is a substantial structure of the fifteenth century, built of the volcanic rocks of the vicinity. The second, a little below the river Yarmuk, is a massive bridge with pointed arches, evidently of Saracenic construction. Both bridges are in daily use.

Classed by its length, the Jordan would hardly be called a river. There are points in its vicinity from which the eye can span its entire course, though in that course

*NOTE.—It is suggested by Lieutenant Lynch, that, had the course of the Jordan been direct, its descent would have been evident, and the great depression of the Dead Sea would not have been so long a secret. His words are: "The great secret of the depression between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea, is solved by the tortuous course of the Jordan. In a space of sixty miles of latitude, and four or five miles of longitude, the Jordan traverses at least two hundred miles."

it starts from the midst of frosts and ice, and terminates in the scalding heat of the torrid zone.

As a navigable stream its history is short. *The only fleet ever passing its channel bore the American flag.* But it is famous beyond any river in the world for its historic associations, and for sacred manifestations of divine presence and power.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 32.

10 I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth, which thou hast showed unto thy servant; for with my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands.

Num., chap. 13.

29 The Amalekites dwell in the land of the south: and the Hittites, and the Jebusites, and the Amorites, dwell in the mountains; and the Canaanites dwell by the sea, and by the coast of Jordan.

Num., chap. 22.

1 And the children of Israel set forward, and pitched in the plains of Moab on this side Jordan *by* Jericho.

Num., chap. 32.

5 Wherefore, said they, if we have found grace in thy sight, let this land be given unto thy servants for a possession, *and* bring us not over Jordan.

Num., chap. 33.

48 And they departed from the mountains of Abarim, and pitched in the plains of Moab *by* Jordan *near* Jericho.

49 And they pitched *by* Jordan, from Beth-jesimoth *even* unto Abel-shittim in the plains of Moab.

50 ¶ And the LORD spake unto Moses in the plains of Moab *by* Jordan *near* Jericho, saying,

51 Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When ye are passed over Jordan unto the land of Canaan.

Num., chap. 34.

12 And the border shall go down to Jordan, and the goings out of it shall be at the salt sea. This shall be your land with the coasts thereof round about.

Deut., chap. 4.

21 Furthermore, the LORD was angry with me for your sakes,

and sware that I should not go over Jordan, and that I should not go in unto that good land which the LORD thy God giveth thee *for* an inheritance:

22 But I must die in this land, I must not go over Jordan: but ye shall go over, and possess that good land.

[See Josh., chap. 3 and 4, for account of the passage of the children of Israel under command of Joshua through the river Jordan.]

Judges, chap. 3.

28 And he said unto them, Follow after me: for the LORD hath delivered your enemies the Moabites into your hand. And they went down after him, and took the fords of Jordan toward Moab, and suffered not a man to pass over.

Judges, chap. 12.

5 And the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites: and it was *so*, that when those Ephraimites which were escaped, said, Let me go over, that the men of Gilead said unto him, *Art* thou an Ephraimite?

I. Samuel, chap. 13.

7 And *some of* the Hebrews went over Jordan to the land of Gad and Gilead. As for Saul, he *was* yet in Gilgal, and all the people followed him trembling.

II. Samuel, chap. 2.

29 And Abner and his men walked all that night through the plain, and passed over Jordan, and went through all Bithron, and they came to Mahanaim.

II. Samuel, chap. 10.

17 And when it was told David, he gathered all Israel together, and passed over Jordan, and came to Helam. And the Syrians set themselves in array against David, and fought with him.

II. Samuel, chap. 17.

22 Then David arose, and all the people that *were* with him, and they passed over Jordan: by the morning light there lacked not one of them that was not gone over Jordan.

I. Kings, chap. 2.

8 And behold, *thou hast* with thee Shimei the son of Gera, a Benjamite of Bahurim, which cursed me with a grievous curse in the day when I went to Mahanaim: but he came down to meet me at Jordan, and I sware to him by the LORD, saying, I will not put thee to death with the sword.

I. Kings, chap. 7.

46 In the plain of Jordan did the king cast them, in the clay-ground between Succoth and Zarthan.

II. Kings, chap. 2.

7 And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went, and stood to view afar off: and the two stood by Jordan.

8 And Elijah took his mantle, and wrapped *it* together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground.

13 He took up also the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and went back, and stood by the bank of Jordan ;

14 And he took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and smote the waters, and said, Where *is* the LORD God of Elijah ? And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither : and Elisha went over.

II. Kings, chap. 5.

10 And Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying, Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean.

14 Then went he down, and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God : and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean.

II. Kings, chap. 6.

4 So he went with them. And when they came to Jordan, they cut down wood.

5 But as one was felling a beam, the axe head fell into the water: and he cried, and said, Alas, master ! for it was borrowed.

Job, chap. 40.

23 Behold, he drinketh up a river, *and* hasteth not: he trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth.

Psalms 114.

3 The sea saw *it*, and fled: Jordan was driven back.

4 The mountains skipped like rams, *and* the little hills like lambs.

5 What *ailed* thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest ? thou Jordan, *that* thou wast driven back ?

Jeremiah, chap. 12.

5 ¶ If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses ? and *if* in the land of peace, *wherein* thou trustedst, *they wearied thee*, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan ?

Jeremiah, chap. 49.

19 Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the swelling of Jordan against the habitation of the strong.

Ezekiel, chap. 47.

18 And the east side ye shall measure from Hauran, and from Damascus, and from Gilead, and from the land of Israel *by* Jordan, from the border unto the east sea. And *this is* the east side.

Zech., chap. 11.

3 ¶ *There is* a voice of the howling of the shepherds; for their glory is spoiled: a voice of the roaring of young lions; for the pride of Jordan is spoiled.

Mat., chap. 3.

5 Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan,

6 And were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins.

13 ¶ Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him.

Mat., chap. 4.

15 The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephthalim, *by* the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles.

Mat., chap. 19.

1 And it came to pass, *that* when Jesus had finished these sayings, he departed from Galilee, and came into the coasts of Judea beyond Jordan.

Mark, chap. 1.

5 And there went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins.

Mark, chap. 10.

1 And he arose from thence, and cometh into the coasts of Judea, by the farther side of Jordan: and the people resort unto him again; and as he was wont, he taught them again.

Luke, chap. 3.

3 And he came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance, for the remission of sins.

John, chap. 1.

28 These things were done in Bethabara beyond Jordan, where John was baptizing.

John, chap. 3.

26 And they came unto John, and said unto him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou barest witness, behold the same baptizeth, and all *men* come to him.

John, chap. 10.

40 And went away again beyond Jordan, into the place where John at first baptized; and there he abode.

LAKE HULEH.

No features of this lake have attracted the attention of travelers, and no associations in history give it any peculiar interest.

Its depth is slight—the water, late in summer, being so hidden by the growth of water-plants as to resemble a marsh.

Its only mention in Scripture is, perhaps, in connection with the adjacent streams, as the waters of Merom.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 11.**

5 And when all these kings were met together, they came and pitched together at the waters of Merom, to fight against Israel.

6 ¶ And the LORD said unto Joshua, Be not afraid because of them: for to-morrow about this time will I deliver them up all slain before Israel: thou shalt hough their horses, and burn their chariots with fire.

7 So Joshua came, and all the people of war with him, against them by the waters of Merom suddenly, and they fell upon them.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.*

The Sea of Galilee occupies a sink or hollow in the valley of the Jordan, with a depression below the ocean level nearly equal to half that of the Dead Sea. Neither its form, situation or surroundings are remarkable beyond those of other pleasant lakes.

The body of water lies in a concave basin, gradually

*NOTE.—It is also called the Sea of Cinneroth, or Chinnereth, the Sea of Tiberias, and the Lake or Sea of Gennesaret.

deepening until it reaches one hundred and sixty feet in depth. The water is cool and good, it has a pebbly beach, is free from marshes, and contains a multitude of fish of various kinds.

At the time of Christ, many richly adorned and populous cities stood near its margins, and fleets of water craft enlivened its surface.

With perhaps a single exception, desolation has taken their places.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Num., chap. 34.

11 And the coast shall go down from Shepham to Riblah, on the east side of Ain; and the border shall descend, and shall reach unto the side of the sea of Chinnereth eastward.

Deut., chap. 3.

17 The plain also, and Jordan, and the coast *thereof*, from Cinnereth even unto the sea of the plain, *even* the salt sea, under Ashdath-pisgah eastward.

Joshua, chap. 11.

2 And to the kings that *were* on the north of the mountains, and of the plains south of Cinneroth, and in the valley, and in the borders of Dor on the west.

Josh., chap. 12.

3 And from the plain to the sea of Cinneroth on the east, and unto the sea of the plain, *even* the salt sea on the east, the way to Beth-jeshimoth; and from the south, under Ashdath-pisgah.

I. Kings, chap. 15.

20 So Ben-hadad hearkened unto king Asa, and sent the captains of the hosts which he had against the cities of Israel, and smote Ijon, and Dan, and Abel-beth-maachah, and all Cinneroth, with all the land of Naphtali.

Mat., chap. 4.

13 And leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea coast, in the borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim.

18 ¶ And Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea; for they were fishers.

Mat., chap. 14.

24 But the ship was now in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves: for the wind was contrary.

25 And in the fourth watch of the night, Jesus went unto them, walking on the sea.

26 And when the disciples saw him walking on the sea, they were troubled, saying, It is a spirit; and they cried out for fear.

27 But straightway Jesus spake unto them, saying, Be of good cheer; It is I; be not afraid.

Mat. chap. 15.

29 And Jesus departed from thence, and came nigh unto the sea of Galilee; and went up into a mountain, and sat down there.

Mark, chap. 1.

16 Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea: for they were fishers.

Mark, chap. 2.

13 And he went forth again by the sea-side; and all the multitude resorted unto him, and he taught them.

Mark, chap. 3.

7 But Jesus withdrew himself with his disciples to the sea: and a great multitude from Galilee followed him, and from Judea.

Mark, chap. 4.

1 And he began again to teach by the sea-side: and there was gathered unto him a great multitude, so that he entered into a ship, and sat in the sea; and the whole multitude was by the sea, on the land.

Mark, chap. 7.

31 And again, departing from the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, he came unto the sea of Galilee, through the midst of the coasts of Decapolis.

Luke, chap. 8.

22 Now it came to pass on a certain day, that he went into a ship with his disciples: and he said unto them, Let us go over unto the other side of the lake. And they launched forth.

23 But as they sailed he fell asleep: and there came down a storm of wind on the lake, and they were filled *with water*, and were in jeopardy.

John, chap. 6.

1 After these things Jesus went over the sea of Galilee, which is *the sea of Tiberias*.

John, chap. 21.

1 After these things Jesus shewed himself again to the disciples at the sea of Tiberias: and on this wise shewed he *himself*.

THE DEAD SEA.

This body of water was until within a few years but little known, except in shadowy stories, half fable.

In the Bible the Old Testament makes mention of it simply by the names: the "Salt Sea," or the "Sea of the Plain;" while it is not referred to at all in the New.

Geographers, prior to the present century, make no mention of its great depression, nor of the tongue or peninsula, both prominent features. Though its characteristics are not without interest, it has but little to attract the visitor. There he sees no sheltering port, no wandering keel, no beacon light, no fisher's net. There is the grave of the Jordan—the stillness of death.

The location of the sea, its form and extent, together with the general features of its surroundings, are plainly indicated by the model. The water in the northern and larger part, lies in a basin rapidly deepening from its margin to more than thirteen hundred feet. That part of the sea south from the peninsula is a mere lagoon, ten or twelve feet deep in the ordinary summer season.

The *wonderful* characteristics of this body of water, in which it stands alone and without comparison, are:

FIRST.—Its surface is nearly a fourth of a mile below the level of the ocean.

SECOND.—It has no known outlet; while a large and rapid stream, with several smaller ones, constantly pour their floods into its basin.

THIRD.—The great density, with its consequent buoyancy and inertia.

FOURTH.—Practically, neither the sea itself, nor the earth moistened thereby, sustain animal or vegetable life.

That its deleterious effects extend further, is denied by modern visitors.

OF THE SEA WATER.

By analysis resulting from the United States expedition, it appears that a gallon of water from the Dead Sea weighs twelve and a quarter pounds, and holds in solution, nearly three and one-third pounds of matter. The principal substances are: less than a half pound of muriate of lime, nearly one pound of common salt, and two pounds of chloride of magnesium.

Of its buoyancy, says Lieut. Lynch: "The water of the sea was very buoyant. With great difficulty, I kept my feet down, and when I lay upon my back, and drawing up my knees placed my hands upon them, I immediately rolled over."

W. C. Prime, speaking of bathing in the sea, says: "Every inch of my skin smarted and stung, as if a thousand nettles had been whipped over it."

Says Kinglake: "The water of the Dead Sea is perfectly clear and bright; its taste is detestable."

"Salt from the Dead Sea is very bitter and has a salt-petre like taste. Thrown on the fire it melts in part, and ignites in part."—*Rabbi Schwartz.*

"The waters emit no noisome smell nor noxious vapor."
—*Dr. Robinson.*

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 14.

3 All these were joined together in the vale of Siddim, which is the salt sea.

Num., chap. 34.

3 Then your south quarter shall be from the wilderness of Zin along by the coast of Edom, and your south border shall be the outmost coast of the salt sea eastward.

Deut., chap. 3.

17 The plain also, and Jordan, and the coast *thereof*, from Chinnereth even unto the sea of the plain, *even* the salt sea, under Ashdodth-pisgah eastward.

Josh., chap. 3.

16 That the waters which came down from above stood *and* rose up upon a heap very far from the city Adam, that *is* beside Zaretan; and those that came down toward the sea of the plain, *even* the salt sea, failed, *and* were cut off: and the people passed over right against Jericho.

Josh., chap. 15.

2 And their south border was from the shore of the salt sea, from the bay that looketh southward.

Josh., chap. 18.

19 And the border passed along to the side of Beth-hoglah northward: and the out-goings of the border were at the north bay of the salt sea at the south end of Jordan. This *was* the south coast.

II. Kings, chap. 14.

25 He restored the coast of Israel from the entering of Hamath unto the sea of the plain, according to the word of the LORD God of Israel, which he spake by the hand of his servant Jonah, the son of Amittai, the prophet, which *was* of Gath-hepher.

Zechariah, chap. 14.

8 And it shall be in that day, *that* living waters shall go out from Jerusalem; half of them toward the former sea, and half of them toward the hinder sea; in summer and in winter shall it be.

CITIES AND PLACES OF NOTE.

JERUSALEM.

LOCATION.

Near the brow of the table-land of Judea, and about eighteen miles west from the northern end of the Dead Sea, three valleys begin with a gentle descent, gradually growing deeper, taking a south-easterly course for a mile or more, when they meet in the valley of the brook Kidron.

The valley on the right, (looking northward) is at first Kidron, afterward Jehosaphat; that on the left is Hinnom and Gihon; between the two is the Tyropœan Valley, not shown on the Model.

Alternating with the above valleys are four irregular ridges, which, rising from the same uneven plain, continue with increasing height, until they terminate as promontories near the junction of the valleys.

The ridge on the right is Mount Olives; on the left, the height is called the Hill of Evil Counsel. Between these are, to the right, Mount Moriah; to the left, Mount Zion.

THE CITY OF JERUSALEM

occupies the two middle ridges, with the valley included between them. The walls are in the form of an irregular square, nearly facing the points of the compass, and extending more than a half mile in each direction. They are entire, high, and substantial.

A number of gates lead into the city, the chief of which are: the Damascus gate on the north, the Joppa gate on the west, and St. Stephens gate on the east.

The streets are narrow, ill paved, and without names in common use. Most of the houses have the appearance of durability and comfort; and many of the public build-

ings are noble structures. The population is variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand.

THE HISTORICAL LIFE OF JERUSALEM

is eventful beyond that of any other city. It first appears as the home of the Jebusites, and in their hands, strengthened by walls above, and by still unexplored excavations beneath the earth, it became the strongest fortress in the world; and though located near the line of Benjamin and Judah, it did not fall into the hands of the Hebrews until nearly four hundred years after the conquest of the land under Joshua.

From that time to the present day, it has been subjected to many long and distressing sieges. Four times have its walls been thrown down. Twice has the entire city been leveled with the earth; eleven different names has it born, and more than twenty times victorious assailants have compelled it to surrender to their ravaging hordes.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 10.

1 Now it came to pass, when Adoni-zedek king of Jerusalem had heard how Joshua had taken Ai, and had utterly destroyed it.

5 Therefore the five kings of the Amorites, the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, the king of Eglon, gathered themselves together, and went up, they and all their hosts, and encamped before Gibeon, and made war against it.

Josh., chap. 15.

63 ¶ As for the Jebusites the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the children of Judah could not drive them out: but the Jebusites dwell with the children of Judah at Jerusalem unto this day.

Judges, chap. 1.

7 And Adoni-bezek said, Threescore and ten kings, having their thumbs and their great toes cut off, gathered *their meat* under my table; as I have done, so God hath requited me. And they brought him to Jerusalem, and there he died.

8 (Now the children of Judah had fought against Jerusalem,

and had taken it, and smitten it with the edge of the sword, and set the city on fire.)

21 And the children of Benjamin did not drive out the Jebusites that inhabited Jerusalem ; but the Jebusites dwell with the children of Benjamin in Jerusalem unto this day.

I. Samuel, chap. 17.

54 And David took the head of the Philistine, and brought it to Jerusalem ; but he put his armour in his tent.

II. Samuel, chap. 24.

8 So when they had gone through all the land, they came to Jerusalem at the end of nine months and twenty days.

16 And when the angel stretched out his hand upon Jerusalem to destroy it, the LORD repented him of the evil, and said to the angel that destroyed the people, It is enough : stay now thine hand. And the angel of the LORD was by the threshing-place of Araunah the Jebusite.

I. Kings, chap. 3.

1 And Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter, and brought her into the city of David, until he had made an end of building his own house, and the house of the LORD, and the wall of Jerusalem round about.

I. Kings, chap. 8.

1 Then Solomon assembled the elders of Israel, and all the heads of the tribes, the chief of the fathers of the children of Israel, unto king Solomon in Jerusalem, that they might bring up the ark of the covenant of the LORD out of the city of David, which is Zion.

II. Kings, chap. 18.

17 ¶ And the king of Assyria sent Tartan and Rabsaris and Rab-shakeh from Lachish to king Hezekiah with a great host against Jerusalem : and they went up and came to Jerusalem. And when they were come up, they came and stood by the conduit of the upper pool, which is in the highway of the fuller's field.

II. Kings, chap. 21.

12 Therefore thus saith the LORD God of Israel, Behold, I *am* bringing *such* evil upon Jerusalem and Judah, that whosoever heareth of it, both his ears shall tingle.

13 And I will stretch over Jerusalem the line of Samaria, and the plummet of the house of Ahab : and I will wipe Jerusalem as *a man* wipeth a dish, wiping *it*, and turning *it* upside down.

16 Moreover, Manasseh shed innocent blood very much, till he had filled Jerusalem from one end to another ; besides his sin

wherewith he made Judah to sin, in doing *that which was* evil in the sight of the LORD.

II. Kings, chap. 24.

14 And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valour, *even* ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen, and smiths: none remained, save the poorest sort of the people of the land.

II. Kings, chap. 25.

8 ¶ And in the fifth month, on the seventh *day* of the month, (which *is* the nineteenth year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon,) came Nebuzar-adan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, unto Jerusalem:

9 And he burnt the house of the LORD, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great *man's* house burnt he with fire.

10 And all the army of the Chaldees, that *were* with the captain of the guard, brake down the walls of Jerusalem round about.

I. Chron., chap. 11.

4 ¶ And David and all Israel went to Jerusalem, which *is* Jebus; where the Jebusites *were*, the inhabitants of the land.

5 And the inhabitants of Jebus said to David, Thou shalt not come hither. Nevertheless David took the castle of Zion, which *is* the city of David.

II. Chron., chap. 1.

4 But the ark of God had David brought up from Kirjath-jearim to *the place which* David had prepared for it: for he had pitched a tent for it at Jerusalem.

14 And Solomon gathered chariots and horsemen: and he had a thousand and four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, which he placed in the chariot-cities, and with the king at Jerusalem.

15 And the king made silver and gold at Jerusalem *as plenteous* as stones, and cedar-trees made he as the sycamore-trees that *are* in the vale, for abundance.

II. Chron., chap. 3.

1 Then Solomon began to build the house of the LORD at Jerusalem in mount Moriah, where *the LORD* appeared unto David his father, in the place that David had prepared in the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite.

II. Chron., chap. 6.

6 But I have chosen Jerusalem, that my name might be there; and have chosen David to be over my people Israel.

II. Chron., chap. 9.

27 And the king made silver in Jerusalem as stones, and cedar-trees made he as the sycamore-trees that *are* in the low plains in abundance.

II. Chron., chap. 11.

5 ¶ And Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence in Judah.

II. Chron., chap. 21.

20 Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired: howbeit they buried him in the city of David, but not in the sepulchres of the kings.

II. Chron., chap. 24.

1 Joash *was* seven years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years in Jerusalem. His mother's name also *was* Zibiah of Beer-sheba.

II. Chron., chap. 30.

1 And Hezekiah sent to all Israel and Judah, and wrote letters also to Ephraim and Manasseh, that they should come to the house of the LORD at Jerusalem, to keep the passover unto the LORD God of Israel.

2 For the king had taken counsel, and his princes, and all the congregation in Jerusalem, to keep the passover in the second month.

3 For they could not keep it at that time, because the priests had not sanctified themselves sufficiently, neither had the people gathered themselves together to Jerusalem.

11 Nevertheless, divers of Asher and Manasseh and of Zebulun humbled themselves, and came to Jerusalem.

21 And the children of Israel *that were* present at Jerusalem kept the feast of unleavened bread seven days with great gladness: and the Levites and the priests praised the LORD day by day, *singing* with loud instruments unto the LORD.

II. Chron., chap. 32.

10 Thus saith Sennacherib king of Assyria, Whereon do ye trust, that ye abide in the siege in Jerusalem?

12 Hath not the same Hezekiah taken away his high places, and his altars, and commanded Judah and Jerusalem, saying, Ye shall worship before one altar, and burn incense upon it?

18 Then they cried with a loud voice, in the Jews' speech; unto the people of Jerusalem that *were* on the wall, to affright them, and to trouble them; that they might take the city.

II. Chron., chap. 33.

1 Manasseh *was* twelve years old when he began to reign, and he reigned fifty and five years in Jerusalem.

9 So Manasseh made Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem to err, *and* to do worse than the heathen, whom the LORD had destroyed before the children of Israel.

II. Chron., chap. 34.

1 Josiah *was* eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem one and thirty years.

II. Chron., chap. 36.

2 Jehoahaz *was* twenty and three years old when he began to reign, and he reigned three months in Jerusalem.

3 And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and condemned the land in a hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold

Ezra, chap. 1.

2 Thussaith Cyrus king of Persia, The LORD God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth ; and he hath charged me to build him a house at Jerusalem, which *is* in Judah.

Ezra, chap. 4.

20 There have been mighty kings also over Jerusalem, which have ruled over all *countries* beyond the river ; and toll, tribute, and custom, was paid unto them.

Ezra, chap. 7.

13 I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel, and *of* his priests and Levites, in my realm, which are minded of their own freewill to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee.

Nehemiah, chap. 2.

17 ¶ Then said I unto them, Ye see the distress that we *are* in, how Jerusalem *lieth* waste, and the gates thereof are burned with fire: come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be no more a reproach.

Nehemiah, chap. 8.

15 And that they should publish and proclaim in all their cities, and in Jerusalem, saying, Go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive-branches, and pine-branches, and myrtle-branches, and palm-branches and branches of thick trees, to make booths, as *it is* written.

Nehemiah, chap. 13.

16 There dwelt men of Tyre also therein, which brought fish, and all manner of ware, and sold on the sabbath unto the children of Judah, and in Jerusalem.

Psalm 122.

2 Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem.

3 Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together.

Psalm 125.

2 *As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the LORD is round about his people from henceforth even for ever.*

Psalm 137.

5 If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget *her cunning.*

6 If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy.

7 Remember, O LORD the children of Edom in the day of Jerusalem: who said, *Rase it, rase it, even to the foundation thereof.*

Psalm 147.

12 Praise the LORD, O Jerusalem: praise thy God, O Zion.

Song of Solomon, chap. 3.

5 I charge you, O ye daughters of Jerusalem, by the roes, and by the hinds of the field, that ye stir not up, nor awake *my* love, till he please.

Song of Solomon, chap. 6.

4 ¶ Thou *art* beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely as Jerusalem, terrible as *an army* with banners.

Isaiah, chap. 66.

10 Rejoice ye with Jerusalem, and be glad with her, all ye that love her: rejoice for joy with her, all ye that mourn for her.

13 As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem.

20 And they shall bring all your brethren *for* an offering unto the LORD, out of all nations, upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, to my holy mountain Jerusalem, saith the LORD, as the children of Israel bring an offering in a clean vessel into the house of the LORD.

Jeremiah, chap. 2.

2 Go, and cry in the ears of Jerusalem, saying, Thus saith the LORD; I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals, when thou wentest after me in the wilderness, in a land *that was* not sown.

Jeremiah, chap. 4.

3 ¶ For thus saith the LORD to the men of Judah and Jerusalem, Break up your fallow ground, and sow not among thorns.

4 Circumcise yourselves to the LORD, and take away the foreskins of your heart, ye men of Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem; lest my fury come forth like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings.

5 Declare ye in Judah, and publish in Jerusalem; and say, Blow ye the trumpet in the land: cry, gather together, and say, Assemble yourselves, and let us go into the defenced cities.

Jeremiah, chap. 5.

1 Run ye to and fro through the streets of Jerusalem, and see now, and know, and seek in the broad places thereof, if ye can find a man, if there be *any* that executeth judgment, that seeketh the truth; and I will pardon it.

Jeremiah, chap. 6.

8 Be thou instructed, O Jerusalem, lest my soul depart from thee; lest I make thee desolate, a land not inhabited.

Jeremiah, chap. 7.

34 Then will I cause to cease from the cities of Judah, and from the streets of Jerusalem, the voice of mirth, and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom, and the voice of the bride: for the land shall be desolate.

Jeremiah, chap. 26.

18 Micah the Morasthite prophesied in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah, and spake to all the people of Judah, saying, Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Zion shall be ploughed *like* a field, and Jerusalem shall become heaps, and the mountain of the house as the high places of a forest.

Jeremiah, chap. 39.

1 In the ninth year of Zedekiah king of Judah, in the tenth month, came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon and all his army against Jerusalem, and they besieged it.

Jeremiah, chap. 52.

1 Zedekiah *was* one and twenty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name *was* Hamutal the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah.

4 ¶ And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth *day* of the month, *that* Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he and all his army against Jerusalem, and pitched against it, and built forts against it round about.

13 And burned the house of the LORD, and the king's house; and all the houses of Jerusalem, and all the houses of the great *men*, burned he with fire.

Ezekiel, chap. 4.

1 Thou also, son of man, take thee a tile, and lay it before thee, and portray upon it the city, *even* Jerusalem.

Ezekiel, chap. 12.

19 And say unto the people of the land, Thus saith the LORD God of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, *and* of the land of Israel; They shall eat their bread with carefulness, and drink their water with astonishment, that her land may be desolate from all that is therein, because of the violence of all them that dwell therein.

Ezekiel, chap. 15.

6 ¶ Therefore thus saith the LORD God: As the vine-tree among the trees of the forest, which I have given to the fire for fuel, so will I give the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

Daniel, chap. 1.

1 In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim king of Judah came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem, and besieged it.

Obadiah.

11 In the day that thou stoodest on the other side, in the day that the strangers carried away captive his forces, and foreigners entered into his gates, and cast lots upon Jerusalem, *even* thou wast as one of them.

Micah, chap. 3.

10 They build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity.

12 Therefore, for your sake shall Zion be ploughed *as* a field, and Jerusalem shall become heaps, and the mountain of the house as the high places of the forest.

Zeph., chap. 3.

14 ¶ Sing, O daughter of Zion; shout, O Israel; be glad and rejoice with all the heart, O daughter of Jerusalem.

16 In that day it shall be said to Jerusalem, Fear thou not; *and* to Zion, Let not thy hands be slack.

Zech., chap. 1.

12 ¶ Then the angel of the LORD answered and said, O LORD of hosts, how long wilt thou not have mercy on Jerusalem and on the cities of Judah, against which thou hast had indignation these threescore and ten years?

16 Therefore thus saith the LORD; I am returned to Jerusalem with mercies: my house shall be built in it, saith the LORD of hosts, and a line shall be stretched forth upon Jerusalem.

17 Cry yet, saying, Thus saith the LORD of hosts; My cities

through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad; and the LORD shall yet comfort Zion, and shall yet choose Jerusalem.

Zech., chap. 2.

2 Then said I, whither goest thou? And he said unto me, To measure Jerusalem, to see what *is* the breadth thereof, and what *is* the length thereof.

4 And said unto him, Run, speak to this young man, saying, Jerusalem shall be inhabited *as* towns without walls for the multitude of men and cattle therein.

Zech., chap. 3.

2 And the LORD said unto Satan, The LORD rebuke thee, O Satan; even the LORD that hath chosen Jerusalem rebuke thee: *is* not this a brand plucked out of the fire?

Zech., chap. 8.

3 Thus saith the LORD, I am returned unto Zion, and will dwell in the midst of Jerusalem: and Jerusalem shall be called, A city of truth; and the mountain of the LORD of hosts, The holy mountain.

4 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; There shall yet old men and old women dwell in the streets of Jerusalem, and every man with his staff in his hand for very age.

5 And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof.

Zech., chap. 9.

9 ¶ Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he *is* just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.

Zech., chap. 12.

2 Behold, I will make Jerusalem a cup of trembling unto all the people round about, when they shall be in the siege both against Judah *and* against Jerusalem.

3 ¶ And in that day will I make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all people; all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it.

Zech., chap. 14.

4 ¶ And his feet shall stand in that day upon the mount of Olives, which *is* before Jerusalem on the east, and the mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, *and there shall be* a very great valley; and half of the mountain shall remove toward the north, and half of it toward the south.

Mat., chap. 2.

1 Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem.

3 When Herod the king had heard *these things*, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him.

Mat., chap. 20.

17 ¶ And Jesus going up to Jerusalem, took the twelve disciples apart in the way, and said unto them,

18 Behold, we go up to Jerusalem; and the Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death.

Mat., chap. 21.

1 And when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and were come to Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives, then sent Jesus two disciples.

10 And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was moved, saying, Who is this?

Mark, chap. 1.

5 And there went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins.

Mark, chap. 11.

1 And when they came nigh to Jerusalem, unto Bethphage, and Bethany, at the mount of Olives, he sendeth forth two of his disciples.

11 And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple: and when he had looked round about upon all things, and now the eventide was come, he went out unto Bethany, with the twelve.

15 ¶ And they came to Jerusalem: and Jesus went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves.

27 ¶ And they come again to Jerusalem: and as he was walking in the temple, there come to him the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders.

Mark, chap. 15.

41 Who also, when he was in Galilee, followed him, and ministered unto him; and many other women which came up with him unto Jerusalem.

Luke, chap. 2.

22 And when the days of her purification according to the law

of Moses were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem, to present *him* to the Lord.

41 Now his parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the passover.

42 And when he was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast.

43 And when they had fulfilled the days, as they returned, the child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem ; and Joseph and his mother knew not of *it*.

45 And when they found him not, they turned back again to Jerusalem, seeking him.

Luke, chap. 5.

17 And it came to pass on a certain day, as he was teaching, that there were Pharisees and doctors of the law sitting by, which were come out of every town of Galilee, and Judea, and Jerusalem ; and the power of the Lord was *present* to heal them.

Luke, chap. 13.

33 Nevertheless, I must walk to-day and to-morrow, and the *day* following: for it cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem.

34 O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee ; how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen *doth gather* her brood under *her* wings, and ye would not !

Luke, chap. 19.

28 ¶ And when he had thus spoken, he went before, ascending up to Jerusalem.

41 ¶ And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it,

42 Saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things *which belong* unto thy peace ! but now they are hid from thine eyes.

Luke, chap. 21.

20 And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh.

24 And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive unto all nations: and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.

Luke, chap. 23.

28 But Jesus turning unto them, said, Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children.

Luke, chap. 24.

13 ¶ And behold, two of them went that same day to a village

called Emmaus, which was from Jerusalem *about* threescore furlongs.

18 And the one of them, whose name was Cleopas, answering, said unto him, Art thou only a stranger in Jerusalem, and hast not known the things which are come to pass there in these days?

47 And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.

John, chap. 2.

13 ¶ And the Jews' passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem.

23 Now, when he was in Jerusalem at the passover, in the feast-day, many believed in his name, when they saw the miracles which he did.

John, chap. 5.

1 After this there was a feast of the Jews: and Jesus went up to Jerusalem.

2 Now there is at Jerusalem, by the *sheep-market*, a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue, Bethesda, having five porches.

John, chap. 7.

25 Then said some of them of Jerusalem, Is not this he whom they seek to kill?

John, chap. 10.

22 And it was at Jerusalem the feast of the dedication, and it was winter.

John, chap. 12.

12 ¶ On the next day, much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem.

Acts, chap. 1.

4 And being assembled together with *them*, commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which, *saieth he*, ye have heard of me.

8 But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me, both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.

12 Then returned they unto Jerusalem, from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath-day's journey.

19 And it was known unto all the dwellers at Jerusalem; inso-much as that field is called in their proper tongue, *Aceldama*, that is to say, The field of blood.

Acts, chap. 2.

5 And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven.

Acts, chap. 8.

1 And Saul was consenting unto his death. And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles.

14 Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John.

Acts, chap. 9.

13 Then Ananias answered, Lord, I have heard by many of this man, how much evil he hath done to thy saints at Jerusalem.

21 But all that heard *him* were amazed, and said; Is not this he that destroyed them which called on this name in Jerusalem, and came hither for that intent, that he might bring them bound unto the chief priests?

26 And when Saul was come to Jerusalem, he assayed to join himself to the disciples: but they were all afraid of him, and believed not that he was a disciple.

Acts, chap. 10.

39 And we are witnesses of all things which he did, both in the land of the Jews, and in Jerusalem; whom they slew and hanged on a tree.

Acts, chap. 11.

2 And when Peter was come up to Jerusalem, they that were of the circumcision contended with him.

22 ¶ Then tidings of these things came unto the ears of the church which was in Jerusalem, and they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go as far as Antioch.

Acts, chap. 12.

25 And Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem, when they had fulfilled *their* ministry, and took with them John, whose surname was Mark.

Acts, chap. 13.

31 And he was seen many days of them which came up with him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are his witnesses unto the people.

Acts, chap. 15.

4 And when they were come to Jerusalem, they were received of the church, and of the apostles and elders, and they declared all things that God had done with them.

Acts, chap. 16.

4 And as they went through the cities, they delivered them the decrees for to keep, that were ordained of the apostles and elders which were at Jerusalem.

Acts, chap. 18.

21 But bade them farewell, saying, I must by all means keep this feast that cometh in Jerusalem; but I will return again unto you, if God will. And he sailed from Ephesus.

Acts, chap. 20.

22 And now behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there.

Acts, chap. 21.

11 And when he was come unto us, he took Paul's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thus saith the Holy Ghost, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle, and shall deliver *him* into the hands of the Gentiles.

12 And when we heard these things, both we, and they of that place, besought him not to go up to Jerusalem.

13 Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep, and to break my heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.

15 And after those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem.

31 And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar.

Acts, chap. 22.

5 As also the high priest doth bear me witness, and all the estate of the elders; from whom also I received letters unto the brethren, and went to Damascus, to bring them which were there bound unto Jerusalem, for to be punished.

17 And it came to pass, that, when I was come again to Jerusalem, even while I prayed in the temple, I was in a trance;

18 And saw him saying unto me, Make haste, and get thee quickly out of Jerusalem; for they will not receive thy testimony concerning me.

Acts, chap. 25.

3 And desired favour against him, that he would send for him to Jerusalem, laying wait in the way to kill him.

7 And when he was come, the Jews which came down from Jerusalem stood round about, and laid many and grievous complaints against Paul, which they could not prove.

9 But Festus, willing to do the Jews a pleasure, answered Paul,

and said, Wilt thou go up to Jerusalem, and there be judged of these things before me ?

15 About whom, when I was at Jerusalem, the chief priests and the elders of the Jews informed *me*, desiring to *have* judgment against him.

20 And because I doubted of such manner of questions, I asked *him* whether he would go to Jerusalem, and there be judged of these matters.

Romans, chap. 15.

19 Through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God ; so that from Jerusalem, and round about unto Illyricum, I have fully preached the gospel of Christ.

25 But now I go unto Jerusalem to minister unto the saints.

26 For it hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to make a certain contribution for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem.

31 That I may be delivered from them that do not believe in Judea ; and that my service which *I have* for Jerusalem, may be accepted of the saints.

I. Cor., chap. 16.

3 And when I come, whomsoever ye shall approve by *your* letters, them will I send to bring your liberality unto Jerusalem.

Galatians, chap. 1.

17 Neither went I up to Jerusalem to them which were apostles before me ; but I went into Arabia, and returned again unto Damascus.

18 Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter, and abode with him fifteen days.

Galatians, chap. 2.

1 Then fourteen years after I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, and took Titus with *me* also.

Galatians, chap. 4.

25 For this Agar is mount Sinai in Arabia, and answereth to Jerusalem which now is, and is in bondage with her children.

26 But Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the mother of us all.

Hebrews, chap. 12.

22 But ye are come unto mount Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels.

Revelation, chap. 21.

2 And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

10 And he carried me away in the spirit to a great and high mountain, and showed me that great city, the holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God.*

A.†

SAFED.

A city of three or four thousand inhabitants, celebrated as affording magnificent views of the surrounding country. Nothing appears to be certainly known of its early history. It is suggested as illustrating the remark of Christ: "A city that is set on a hill." Also, as the birth-place of Saints James and John, and perhaps the city of Seph, fortified by Josephus. It became a stronghold of the Crusaders in the twelfth century, and afterward a holy city of the Jews. In the sixteenth century it was a seat of Jewish schools and learning, with a printing establishment. Safed has suffered severely from earthquakes.

B.

AKKA.

An ancient city of Sidon or Phœnicia, existing at the time of the conquest by Joshua. It is celebrated as a fortress, and for the battles fought near its walls. Akka has now some six or eight thousand inhabitants, and is chiefly of importance as a military station. South from it, is a bay of the same name.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 1.

31 ¶ Neither did Asher drive out the inhabitants of Accho, nor the inhabitants of Zidon, nor of Ahlab, nor of Achzib, nor of Helbah, nor of Aphik, nor of Rehob.

*NOTE.—Jerusalem is mentioned in the Bible more than six hundred times, in addition to the references here given.

†NOTE.—These Roman letters refer to similar letters on the Model, painted black, lying *west* of the *Valley of the Jordan*.

Acts, chap. 21.

7 And when we had finished *our* course from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, and saluted the brethren, and abode with them one day.

HAIFA.

Point 7 M. south from Akka (B).

Haifa is the best seaport of Palestine—a city of three or four thousand people, and surrounded by a tottering wall. Ritter suggests this city as being the Hopher of scripture. It also stands near the place of Sycaminum of Greek and Latin writers. Four or five foreign consuls make it their residence. The American expedition to the river Jordan, under Lient. Lynch, in 1848, landed here.

Near the town is an enterprising colony of German farmers, evidently thrifty and prosperous.—*Dr. Ridgaway* in “*The Lord’s Land.*”

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 12.**

17 The king of Tappuah, one: the king of Hopher, one.

I. Kings, chap. 4.

10 The son of Hesed, in Aruboth; to him *pertained* Sochoh, and all the land of Hopher.

C.**CANA OF GALILEE**

is now a common little village, bearing no signs of past influence or greatness.

Its history is comprised in the relation: “Here Christ performed his first miracle, and here Nathanael was born.”

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 19.**

28 And Hebron, and Rehob, and Hammon, and Kanah, *even* unto great Zidon.

John, chap. 2.

1 And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there.

2 And both Jesus was called, and his disciples, to the marriage.

11 This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory; and his disciples believed on him.

John, chap. 4.

46 So Jesus came again into Cana of Galilee, where he made the water wine. And there was a certain nobleman, whose son was sick at Capernaum.

John, chap. 21.

2 There were together Simon Peter, and Thomas called Didymus, and Nathanael of Cana in Galilee, and the *sons* of Zebedee, and two other of his disciples.

D.

NAZARETH,

is a well conditioned and thriving city of three or four thousand people. No mention is made of the place previous to the time of Christ.

Says Stanley: "Fifteen gently rounded hills, seem as if they had met to form an enclosure for this peaceful basin. They rise around it like the edge of a sea-shell, to guard it from intrusion."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Mat., chap. 2.

23 And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene.

Mat., chap. 4.

13 And leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea-coast in the borders of Zabulon and Nephthaliin.

Mat., chap. 21.

11 And the multitude said, This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee.

Mark, chap. 1.

9 And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan.

24 Saying, Let *us* alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God.

Mark, chap. 10.

47 And when he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth, he began to cry out, and say, Jesus, *thou* son of David, have mercy on me.

Mark, chap. 14.

67 And when she saw Peter warming himself, she looked upon him, and said, And thou also wast with Jesus of Nazareth.

Mark, chap. 16.

6 And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted : ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified : he is risen ; he is not here : behold the place where they laid him.

Luke, chap. 1.

26 And in the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee, named Nazareth.

27 To a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David ; and the virgin's name *was* Mary.

Luke, chap. 2.

4 And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, (because he was of the house and lineage of David.)

39 And when they had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city Nazareth.

51 And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them : but his mother kept all these sayings in her heart.

Luke, chap. 4.

16 ¶ And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up : and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath-day, and stood up for to read.

34 Saying, Let *us* alone ; what have we to do with thee, *thou* Jesus of Nazareth ? art thou come to destroy us ? I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God.

Luke, chap. 18.

36 And hearing the multitude pass by, he asked what it meant.
37 And they told him, that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by.

Luke, chap. 24.

19 And he said unto them, What things ? And they said unto him, Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God, and all the people.

John, chap. 1.

45 Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph.

46 And Nathanael said unto him, Can there any good come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see.

John, chap. 18.

5 They answered him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am *he*. And Judas also, which betrayed him, stood with them.

6 As soon then as he had said unto them, I am *he*, they went backward, and fell to the ground.

7 Then asked he them again, whom seek ye? And they said, Jesus of Nazareth.

John, chap. 19.

19 ¶ And Pilate wrote a title, and put *it* on the cross. And the writing was, JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE KING OF THE JEWS.

E.**NAIN.**

Only one event in its history survives to give it interest. The situation is bleak; its habitations few and wretched.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Luke, chap. 7.**

11 ¶ And it came to pass the day after, that he went into a city called Nain: and many of his disciples went with him, and much people.

ENDOR.

Point 1½ M. North-East from Nain (E).

A small village of perhaps a score of half ruined houses, standing on the side of a foot hill of little Hermon. The situation has much of beauty. The only visible remains of antiquity are its numerous tombs.

It was, when first known to history, a city of the Canaanites, with a king.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Joshua, chap. 17.

11 And Manasseh had in Issachar and in Asher, Beth-shean and her towns, and Ibleam and her towns, and the inhabitants of Dor and her towns, and the inhabitants of En-dor and her towns, and the inhabitants of Taanach and her towns, and the inhabitants of Megiddo and her towns, *even* three countries.

I. Samuel, chap. 28.

7 ¶ Then said Saul unto his servants, Seek me a woman that hath a familiar spirit, that I may go to her, and inquire of her. And his servants said to him, Behold, *there is* a woman that hath a familiar spirit at En-dor.

Psalms 83.

10 *Which* perished at En-dor: they became *as* dung for the earth.

SHUNEM.

Point 2 M. South-East from Nain (E).

A Canaanite city, given to Issachar. It is now a flourishing village, beautifully located, and surrounded by hedges, gardens, and orchards.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 19.

17 ¶ And the fourth lot came out to Issachar, for the children of Issachar according to their families.

18 And their border was toward Jezreel, and Chesulloth, and Shunem.

I. Sam., chap. 28.

4 And the Philistines gathered themselves together, and came and pitched in Shunem: and Saul gathered all Israel together, and they pitched in Gilboa.

1. Kings, chap. 2.

17 And he said, Speak, I pray thee, unto Solomon the king, (for he will not say thee nay,) that he give me Abishag the Shunammite to wife.

21 And she said, Let Abishag the Shunammite be given to Adonijah thy brother to wife.

22 And king Solomon answered and said unto his mother, And why dost thou ask Abishag the Shunammite for Adonijah? ask

for him the kingdom also; for he *is* mine elder brother; even for him, and for Abiathar the priest, and for Joab the son of Zeruiah.

II. Kings, chap. 4.

8 ¶ And it fell on a day, that Elisha passed to Shunem, where *was* a great woman; and she constrained him to eat bread. And so it was, *that* as oft as he passed by, he turned in thither to eat bread.

12 And he said to Gehazi his servant, Call this Shunammite. And when he had called her, she stood before him.

25 So she went and came unto the man of God to mount Carmel. And it came to pass, when the man of God saw her afar off, that he said to Gehazi his servant, Behold, *yonder is* that Shunammite.

36 And he called Gehazi, and said, Call this Shunammite. So he called her. And when she was come in unto him, he said, Take up thy son.

Song of Solomon, chap. 6.

13 Return, return, O Shulamite; return, return, that we may look upon thee. What will ye see in the Shulamite? As it were the company of two armies.

F.

JEZREEL.

Jezreel was a city of the Canaanites allotted to Issachar, afterward becoming a royal city of Israel; but from its location it could never have been of great extent. It was a stronghold in a central position, a gate of Ephraim, near fertile plains which were the scenes of many sanguinary conflicts.

A village of twenty or thirty houses, fast falling into decay, stands in its place. The situation has much of beauty, surrounded by a panorama of charming scenery crowded with remembrances of sacred and historic interest.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 15.

56 And Jezreel, and Jokdeam, and Zanoah.

1. Samuel, chap. 25.

43 David also took Ahinoam of Jezreel; and they were also both of them his wives.

I. Samuel, chap. 29.

1 Now the Philistines gathered together all their armies to Aphek: and the Israelites pitched by a fountain which *is* in Jezreel.

11 So David and his men rose up early to depart in the morning, to return into the land of the Philistines. And the Philistines went up to Jezreel.

II. Samuel, chap. 2.

9 And he made him king over Gilead, and over the Ashurites, and over Jezreel, and over Ephraim, and over Benjamin, and over all Israel.

I. Kings, chap. 4.

12 Baana the son of Ahilud; *to him pertained* Taanach and Megiddo, and all Bethshean, which *is* by Zartanah beneath Jezreel, from Beth-shean to Abel-meholah, *even unto the place that is* beyond Jokneam.

I. Kings, chap. 18.

45 And it came to pass in the mean while, that the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. And Ahab rode, and went to Jezreel.

46 And the hand of the LORD was on Elijah; and he girded up his loins, and ran before Ahab to the entrance of Jezreel.

I. Kings, chap. 21.

1 And it came to pass after these things, *that* Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard, which *was* in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab king of Samaria.

15 ¶ And it came to pass, when Jezebel heard that Naboth was stoned, and was dead, that Jezebel said to Ahab, Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which he refused to give thee for money: for Naboth is not alive, but dead.

23 And of Jezebel also spake the LORD, saying, The dogs shall eat Jezebel by the wall of Jezreel.

II. Kings, chap. 8.

29 And king Joram went back to be healed in Jezreel of the wounds which the Syrians had given him at Ramah, when he fought against Hazael king of Syria. And Ahaziah the son of Jehoram king of Judah went down to see Joram the son of Ahab in Jezreel, because he was sick.

II. King, chap. 9.

17 And there stood a watchman on the tower in Jezreel, and he spied the company of Jehu as he came, and said, I see a company. And Joram said, Take a horseman and send to meet them and let him say, *Is it* peace?

30 ¶ And when Jehu was come to Jezreel, Jezebel heard of it; and she painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at a window.

Hosea, chap. 1.

4 And the LORD said unto him, Call his name Jezreel; for yet a little *while*, and I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu, and will cause to cease the kingdom of the house of Israel.

11 Then shall the children of Judah and the children of Israel be gathered together, and appoint themselves one head, and they shall come up out of the land: for great *shall be* the day of Jezreel.

MEGIDDO.

Point 5½ M. West from Jezreel (F).

Here are scattering remains of a city occupying an important pass. It is chiefly memorable as located in the vicinity of ancient battle fields. No additional interest is awakened from its examination.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 12.

21 The king of Taanach, one: the king of Megiddo, one.

Judges, chap. 1.

27 ¶ Neither did Manasseh drive out *the inhabitants* of Bethshean and her towns, nor Taanach and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Dor and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Ibleam and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Megiddo and her towns; but the Canaanites would dwell in that land.

Judges, chap. 5.

19 The kings came *and* fought, then fought the kings of Canaan in Taanach by the waters of Megiddo; they took no gain of money.

20 They fought from heaven; the stars in their courses fought against Sisera.

II. Kings, chap. 9.

27 ¶ But when Ahaziah the king of Judah saw *this*, he fled by the way of the garden-house. And Jehu followed after him, and said, Smite him also in the chariot. *And they did so* at the going up to Gur, which *is* by Ibleam. And he fled to Megiddo, and died there.

II. Kings, chap. 23.

29 ¶ In his days Pharaoh-nechoh king of Egypt went up against

the king of Assyria to the river Euphrates: and king Josiah went against him; and he slew him at Megiddo, when he had seen him.

30 And his servants carried him in a chariot dead from Megiddo, and brought him to Jerusalem, and buried him in his own sepulchre. And the people of the land took Jehoahaz the son of Josiah; and anointed him, and made him king in his father's stead.

II. Chron., chap. 35.

22 Nevertheless Josiah would not turn his face from him, but disguised himself that he might fight with him, and hearkened not unto the words of Necho from the mouth of God, and came to fight in the valley of Megiddo.

23 And the archers shot at king Josiah; and the king said to his servants, Have me away; for I am sore wounded.

TAANACH.

Point 6 M. South-West from Jezreel (F).

A city of the Canaanites, standing near a pass between the plains of Sharon and Esdraelon, on the caravan route from the empires of the Euphrates to the populous regions of the Nile.

The ruins are without especial interest. The situation is near and similar to that of Megiddo.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 12.

21 The king of Taanach, one; the king of Megiddo, one.

Josh., chap. 17.

11 And Manasseh had in Issachar and in Asher Beth-shean and her towns, and Ibleam and her towns, and the inhabitants of Dor and her towns, and the inhabitants of En-dor and her towns, and the inhabitants of Taanach and her towns, and the inhabitants of Megiddo and her towns, *even* three countries.

Judges, chap. 5.

19 The kings came *and* fought, then fought the kings of Canaan in Taanach by the waters of Megiddo; they took no gain of money.

I. Chron., chap. 7.

29 And by the borders of the children of Manasseh, Beth-shean and her towns, Taanach and her towns, Megiddo and her towns,

Dor and her towns. In these dwelt the children of Joseph the son of Israel.

G.

EN-GANNIM.

The name interpreted, "A Garden of Fountains," conveys a good idea of the beauty of the location. The city is a military station of minor importance, containing two or three thousand people. It has had a continued existence since the days of Joshua.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 19.

21 And Remeth, and En-gannim, and En-haddah, and Beth-pazzez.

Josh., chap. 21.

29 Jarmuth with her suburbs, En-gannim with her suburbs: four cities.

DOTHAN.

Point 4 M. South-West from En-gannim (G).

A low hill, still bearing the ancient name, showing ruins of a former city or village upon its summit.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Exodus, chap. 37.

17 And the man said, They are departed hence: for I heard them say, Let us go to Dothan. And Joseph went after his brethren, and found them in Dothan.

II. Kings, chap. 6.

13 And he said, Go, and spy where he is, that I may send and fetch him. And it was told him, saying, Behold, *he is* in Dothan.

H.

CESAREA.

A sea-port and city, founded by the Romans a few years before the commencement of the Christian Era. It was built with great splendor and magnificence—the material being white marble, polished and highly decorated.

Its destruction was completed during the wars of the Crusaders in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Magnificent ruins of great extent, lie in desolation and mournful silence.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Acts, chap. 8.

40 But Philip was found of Azotus; and passing through, he preached in all the cities, till he came to Cesarea.

Acts, chap. 9.

30 *Which* when the brethren knew, they brought him down to Cesarea, and sent him forth to Tarsus.

Acts, chap. 10.

1 There was a certain man in Cesarea, called Cornelius, a centurion of the band called the Italian *band*.

24 And the morrow after they entered into Cesarea. And Cornelius waited for them, and had called together his kinsmen and near friends.

Acts, chap. 12.

19 And when Herod had sought for him, and found him not, he examined the keepers, and commanded that *they* should be put to death. And he went down from Judea to Cesarea, and *there* abode.

Acts, chap. 18.

22 And when he had landed at Cesarea, and gone up and saluted the church, he went down to Antioch.

Acts, chap. 21.

8 And the next *day* we that were of Paul's company departed, and came unto Cesarea; and we entered into the house of Philip the evangelist, which was *one* of the seven; and abode with him.

16 There went with us also *certain* of the disciples of Cesarea, and brought with them one Mnason of Cyprus, an old disciple, with whom we should lodge.

Acts, chap. 23.

23 And he called unto *him* two centurions, saying, Make ready two hundred soldiers to go to Cesarea, and horsemen threescore and ten, and spearmen two hundred, at the third hour of the night.

33 Who, when they came to Cesarea, and delivered the epistle to the governor, presented Paul also before him.

Acts, chap. 25.

1 Now when Festus was come into the province, after three days he ascended from Cesarea to Jerusalem.

6 And when he had tarried among them more than ten days, he went down unto Cesarea; and the next day sitting on the judgment-seat, commanded Paul to be brought.

13 And after certain days, king Agrippa and Bernice came unto Cesarea, to salute Festus.

DOR.

Point 7½ M. North from Cesarea (H).

A city at the time of the conquest of Canaan by the Children of Israel. A village of some thirty houses, built from old material, still remains. It formerly was engaged in fisheries for the purple mussel. Extensive ruins are abundant on all sides.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 11.**

2 And to the kings that *were* on the north of the mountains, and of the plains south of Cinneroth, and in the valley, and in the borders of Dor on the west.

I. Kings, chap. 4.

11 The son of Abinadab, in all the region of Dor; which had Taphath the daughter of Solomon to wife.

I. Chron., chap. 7.

29 And by the borders of the children of Manasseh, Beth-shean and her towns, Taanach and her towns, Megiddo and her towns, Dor and her towns. In these dwelt the children of Joseph the son of Israel.

I.**SAMARIA.**

The city of Samaria was built a little more than nine hundred years before the birth of Christ, and soon became the capital of the kingdom of Israel.

On the site of ancient Samaria, now stands a village of perhaps a hundred houses, built from old material. Among the many ruins are some of the most remarkable

found in Palestine. The scenery on all sides is grand and beautiful, the entire landscape being dotted with little hamlets surrounded by orchards, intermingling with fields of grain.

“The fine, round, swelling hill, or almost mountain of Samaria, stands alone in the midst of this great basin, of some five miles in diameter, surrounded by higher mountains on every side.”—*Biblical Researches*.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

I. Kings, chap. 16.

24 And he bought the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, and built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built, after the name of Shemer, owner of the hill, Samaria.

28 So Omri slept with his fathers, and was buried in Samaria: and Ahab his son reigned in his stead.

29 ¶ And in the thirty and eighth year of Asa, king of Judah began Ahab the son of Omri to reign over Israel: and Ahab the son of Omri reigned over Israel in Samaria twenty and two years.

32 And he reared up an altar for Baal in the house of Baal which he had built in Samaria.

I. King, chap. 20.

1 And Ben-hadad the king of Syria gathered all his host together: and *there were* thirty and two kings with him, and horses, and chariots: and he went up and besieged Samaria, and warred against it.

I. King, chap. 21.

1 And it came to pass after these things, *that* Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard, which *was* in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab king of Samaria.

17 ¶ And the word of the LORD came to Elijah the Tishbite, saying,

18 Arise, go down to meet Ahab king of Israel, *which is* in Samaria: behold, *he is* in the vineyard of Naboth, whither he is gone down to possess it.

I. Kings, chap. 22.

37 ¶ So the king died, and was brought to Samaria; and they buried the king in Samaria.

38 And *one* washed the chariot in the pool of Samaria; and the dogs licked up his blood, and they washed his armour; according unto the word of the LORD which he spake.

II. Kings, chap. 1.

2 And Ahaziah fell down through a lattice in his upper chamber that *was* in Samaria, and was sick: and he sent messengers, and said unto them, Go, inquire of Baal-zebub the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover of this disease.

3 But the angel of the LORD said to Elijah the Tishbite, Arise, go up to meet the messengers of the king of Samaria, and say unto them, *Is it* not because *there is* not a God in Israel, *that* ye go to inquire of Baal-zebub the god of Ekron?

II. Kings, chap. 2.

25 And he went from thence to mount Carmel, and from thence he returned to Samaria.

II. Kings, chap. 3.

1 Now Jehoram the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria *in* the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned twelve years.

II. Kings, chap. 5.

3 And she said unto her mistress, Would God my lord *were* with the prophet that *is* in Samaria: for he would recover him of his leprosy.

II. Kings, chap. 6.

19 ¶ And Elisha said unto them, This *is* not the way, neither *is* this the city: follow me, and I will bring you to the man whom ye seek. But he led them to Samaria.

20 And it came to pass, when they were come into Samaria, that Elisha said, LORD, open the eyes of these *men*, that they may see. And the LORD opened their eyes, and they saw; and behold, *they were* in the midst of Samaria.

II. Kings, chap. 7.

1 Then Elisha said, Hear ye the word of the LORD; Thus saith the LORD, To-morrow about this time *shall* a measure of fine flour *be sold* for a shekel, and two measures of barley for a shekel, in the gate of Samaria.

18 And it came to pass as the man of God had spoken to the king, saying, Two measures of barley for a shekel, and a measure of fine flour for a shekel, shall be to-morrow about this time in the gate of Samaria.

II. Kings, chap. 10.

1 And Ahab had seventy sons in Samaria. And Jehu wrote letters, and sent to Samaria, unto the rulers of Jezreel, to the elders, and to them that brought up Ahab's *children*, saying.

17 And when he came to Samaria, he slew all that remained

unto Ahab in Samaria, till he had destroyed him, according to the saying of the LORD, which he spake to Elijah.

35 And Jehu slept with his fathers: and they buried him in Samaria. And Jehoahaz his son reigned in his stead.

36 And the time that Jehu reigned over Israel in Samaria *was* twenty and eight years.

II. Kings, chap. 14.

14 And he took all the gold and silver, and all the vessels that were found in the house of the LORD and in the treasures of the king's house, and hostages, and returned to Samaria.

16 And Jehoash slept with his fathers, and was buried in Samaria with the kings of Israel: and Jeroboam his son reigned in his stead.

II. Kings, chap. 15.

8 ¶ In the thirty and eighth year of Azariah king of Judah did Zachariah the son of Jeroboam reign over Israel in Samaria six months.

13 ¶ Shallum the son of Jabesh began to reign in the nine and thirtieth year of Uzziah king of Judah: and he reigned a full month in Samaria.

14 For Menahem the son of Gadi went up from Tirzah, and came to Samaria, and smote Shallum the son of Jabesh in Samaria and slew him, and reigned in his stead.

23 ¶ In the fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah, Pekahiah son of Menahem began to reign over Israel in Samaria; *and reigned* two years.

27 ¶ In the two and fiftieth year of Azariah king of Judah, Pekah, the son of Remaliah began to reign over Israel in Samaria, *and reigned* twenty years.

II. Kings, chap. 17.

1 In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah began Hoshea the son of Elah, to reign in Samaria over Israel nine years.

5 ¶ Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it three years.

6 In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor *by* the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.

24 ¶ And the king of Assyria brought *men* from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Ava, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim, and placed *them* in the cities of Samaria instead of the children of Israel: and they possessed Samaria, and dwelt in the cities thereof.

II. Chron., chap. 18.

2 And after *certain* years he went down to Ahab to Samaria.

And Ahab killed sheep and oxen for him in abundance, and for the people that *he had* with him, and persuaded him to go up *with him* to Ramoth-gilead.

9 And the king of Israel and Jehoshaphat king of Judah sat either of them on his throne, clothed in *their* robes, and they sat in a void place at the entering in of the gates of Samaria: and all the prophets prophesied before them.

Nehemiah, chap. 4.

2 And he spake before his brethren, and the army of Samaria, and said, What do these feeble Jews? will they fortify themselves? will they sacrifice? will they make an end in a day? will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned?

Isaiah, chap. 7.

9 And the head of Ephraim *is* Samaria, and the head of Samaria *is* Remaliah's son. If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established.

Isaiah, chap. 8.

4 For before the child shall have knowledge to cry, My father, and my mother, the riches of Damascus and the spoil of Samaria shall be taken away before the king of Assyria.

Isaiah, chap. 36.

19 Where *are* the gods of Hamath and Arphad? where *are* the gods of Sepharvaim? and have they delivered Samaria out of my hand?

Jeremiah, chap. 41.

5 That there came certain from Shechem, from Shiloh, and from Samaria, *even* fourscore men, having their beards shaven, and their clothes rent, and having cut themselves, with offerings and incense in their hand, to bring *them* to the house of the LORD.

Ezekiel, chap. 16.

46 And thine elder sister *is* Samaria, she and her daughters that dwell at thy left hand: and thy younger sister, that dwelleth at thy right hand, *is* Sodom and her daughters.

51 Neither hath Samaria committed half of thy sins; but thou hast multiplied thine abominations more than they, and hast justified thy sisters in all thine abominations which thou hast done.

Hosea, chap. 7.

1 When I would have healed Israel, then the iniquity of Ephraim was discovered, and the wickedness of Samaria: for they commit falsehood: and the thief cometh in, *and* the troop of robbers spoileth without.

Hosea, chap. 8.

5 Thy calf, O Samaria, hath cast *thee* off, mine anger is kindled against them : how long *will it be* ere they attain to innocency ?

6 For from Israel *was* it also : the workman made it ; therefore it is not God : but the calf of Samaria shall be broken in pieces.

Hosea, chap. 10.

5 The inhabitants of Samaria shall fear because of the calves of Beth-aven : for the people thereof shall mourn over it, and the priests thereof *that* rejoiced on it, for the glory thereof, because it is departed from it.

Hosea, chap. 13.

16 Samaria shall become desolate ; for she hath rebelled against her God : they shall fall by the sword : their infants shall be dashed in pieces.

Amos, chap. 3.

9 ¶ Publish in the palaces at Ashdod, and in the palaces in the land of Egypt, and say, Assemble yourselves upon the mountains of Samaria, and behold the great tumults in the midst thereof, and the oppressed in the midst thereof.

12 Thus saith the LORD : As the shepherd taketh out of the mouth of the lion two legs, or a piece of an ear : so shall the children of Israel be taken out that dwell in Samaria in the corner of a bed, and in Damascus *in* a couch.

Amos, chap. 4.

1 Hear this word, ye kine of Bashan, that *are* in the mountain of Samaria, which oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring, and let us drink.

Amos, chap. 6.

1 Wo to them *that are* at ease in Zion, and trust in the mountain of Samaria, *which are* named chief of the nations, to whom the house of Israel came !

Obadiah.

19 And *they of* the south shall possess the mount of Esau ; and *they of* the plain the Philistines : and they shall possess the fields of Ephraim, and the fields of Samaria : and Benjamin *shall possess* Gilead.

Micah, chap. 1.

1 The word of the LORD that came to Micah the Morasthite in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, which he saw concerning Samaria and Jerusalem.

5 For the transgression of Jacob *is* all this, and for the sins of

the house of Israel. What *is* the transgression of Jacob? *is it* not Samaria? and what *are* the high places of Judah? *are they* not Jerusalem?

6 Therefore, I will make Samaria as a heap of the field, *and* as plantings of a vineyard: and I will pour down the stones thereof into the valley, and I will discover the foundations thereof.

Mat., chap. 10.

5 These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into *any* city of the Samaritans enter ye not.

Luke, chap. 10.

33 But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he had compassion *on him*.

John, chap. 8.

48 Then answered the Jews, and said unto him, Say we not well that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil?

Acts, chap. 8.

5 Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them.

9 But there was a certain man, called Simon, which beforetime in the same city used sorcery, and bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one.

14 Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John.

TIRZAH.

Point 4 M. East from Samaria (I).

Tirzah was a city of the Canaanites, included in the portion of Manasseh. After the division of the kingdom, at the death of Solomon, it often became the residence of the Royal Family of Israel.

Tirzah, as seen by a recent traveler, is a prosperous, sightly village. On all sides are hills, clothed with orchards and vineyards, alternating with valleys waving with grain.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 12.

24 The king of Tirzah, one: all the kings thirty and one.

I. Kings, chap. 14.

17 ¶ And Jeroboam's wife arose, and departed, and came to Tirzah: *and* when she came to the threshold of the door, the child died.

I. Kings, chap. 15.

21 And it came to pass, when Baasha heard *thereof*, that he left off building of Ramah, and dwelt in Tirzah.

I. Kings, chap. 16.

6 So Baasha slept with his fathers, and was buried in Tirzah: and Elah his son reigned in his stead.

8 In the twenty and sixth year of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, two years.

9 And his servant Zimri, captain of half *his* chariots, conspired against him, as he was in Tirzah, drinking himself drunk in the house of Arza, steward of *his* house in Tirzah.

15 ¶ In the twenty and seventh year of Asa king of Judah did Zimri reign seven days in Tirzah. And the people *were* encamped against Gibbethon, which *belonged* to the Philistines.

17 And Omri went up from Gibbethon, and all Israel with him, and they besieged Tirzah.

23 ¶ In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, twelve years: six years reigned he in Tirzah.

Song of Solomon, chap. 6.

4 ¶ Thou *art* beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely as Jerusa-
em, terrible as *an army* with banners.

J.**SHECHEM.**

Population, six thousand. In Bible history, Shechem has a record back to the days of Abraham, 1920 B. C. The situation is one of great beauty, surpassing that of any other city in Palestine.

Says Rev. W. M. Thompson: "It is a queer old place; the streets are narrow and often vaulted over, and in winter it is difficult to pass along them on account of brooks, which rush over them with a deafening roar."

Shechem is in a slight degree a manufacturing city, producing soap, oil, and cotton goods.

A remnant of the sect of Samaritans here continue

their abode and forms of worship. They do not exceed two hundred in number.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 12.

6 And Abram passed through the land unto the place of Sichem, unto the plain of Moreh. And the Canaanite *was* then in the land.

Gen., chap. 14.

17 ¶ And the king of Sodom went out to meet him (after his return from the slaughter of Chedorlaomer and of the kings that *were* with him,) at the valley of Shaveli, which *is* the king's dale.

Gen., chap. 35.

4 And they gave unto Jacob all the strange gods which *were* in their hand, and *all their* ear-rings which *were* in their ears; and Jacob hid them under the oak which *was* by Shechem.

Gen., chap. 37.

12 ¶ And his brethren went to feed their father's flock in Shechem.

13 And Israel said unto Joseph, Do not thy brethren feed *the* flock in Shechem? Come, and I will send thee unto them. And he said to him, Here *am* I.

14 And he said to him, Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren, and well with the flocks, and bring me word again.

Joshua, chap. 20.

7 ¶ And they appointed Kedesh in Galilee in mount Naphtali, and Shechem in mount Ephraim, and Kirjath-arba, (which *is* Hebron) in the mountain of Judah.

Joshua, chap. 21.

21 For they gave them Shechem with her suburbs in mount Ephraim, *to be* a city of refuge for the slayer; and Gezer with her suburbs.

Joshua, chap. 24.

1 And Joshua gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem, and called for the elders of Israel, and for their heads, and for their judges, and for their officers; and they presented themselves before God.

25 So Joshua made a covenant with the people that day, and set them a statute and an ordinance in Shechem.

Judges, chap. 8.

31 And his concubine that *was* in Shechem, she also bare him a son, whose name he called Abimelech.

Judges, chap. 9.

1 And Abimelech the son of Jerubbaal went to Shechem unto his mother's brethren, and communed with them, and with all the family of the house of his mother's father, saying.

3 And his mother's brethren spake of him in the ears of all the men of Shechem all these words: and their hearts inclined to follow Abimelech; for they said, He *is* our brother.

6 And all the men of Shechem gathered together, and all the house of Millo, and went and made Abimelech king, by the plain of the pillar that *was* in Shechem.

28 And Gaal the son of Ebed said, Who *is* Abimelech, and who *is* Shechem, that we should serve him? *is* not *he* the son of Jerubbaal? and Zebul his officer? Serve the men of Hamor the father of Shechem: for why should we serve him?

34 ¶ And Abimelech rose up, and all the people that *were* with him, by night, and they laid wait against Shechem in four companies.

46 ¶ And when all the men of the tower of Shechem heard *that*, they entered into a hold of the house of the god Berith.

47 And it was told Abimelech, that all the men of the tower of Shechem were gathered together.

49 And all the people likewise cut down every man his bough, and followed Abimelech, and put *them* to the hold, and set the hold on fire upon them; so that all the men of the tower of Shechem died also, about a thousand men and women.

I. Samuel, chap. 19.

22 Then went he also to Ramah, and came to a great well that *is* in Sechu: and he asked and said, Where *are* Samuel and David? And *one* said, Behold, *they* be at Naioth in Ramah.

Acts, chap. 7.

16 And were carried over into Sychem, and laid in the sepulchre that Abraham bought for a sum of money of the sons of Em-mor, *the father* of Sychem.

1. Kings, chap. 12.

1 And Rehoboam went to Shechem: for all Israel were come to Shechem to make him king.

25 ¶ Then Jeroboam built Shechem in mount Ephraim, and dwelt therein; and went out from thence, and built Penuel.

Psalm 108.

7 God hath spoken in his holiness; I will rejoice, I will divide Shechem, and mete out the valley of Succoth.

Jeremiah, chap. 41.

5 That there came certain from Shechem, from Shiloh, and from Samaria, *even* fourscore men, having their beards shaven, and their clothes rent, and having cut themselves, with offerings and incense in their hand, to bring *them* to the house of the LORD.

JACOB'S WELL AND THE TOMB OF JOSEPH.

Point 1½ M. East from Shechem (J).

Jacob's Well is a shaft cut in the solid rock, round and smooth, nine feet in diameter, and seventy-five feet to the water. Ruins of a church partially obstruct its mouth

Near the well is the tomb of the patriarch Joseph. Says Dr. Robinson: "The present structure is merely an enclosure of plastered walls, without roof, having a door in the northern side."

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Gen., chap. 48.**

21 And Israel said unto Joseph, Behold, I die; but God shall be with you, and bring you again unto the land of your fathers.

22 Moreover I have given to thee one portion above thy brethren, which I took out of the hand of the Amorite with my sword and with my bow.

Josh., chap. 24.

32 ¶ And the bones of Joseph, which the children of Israel brought up out of Egypt, buried they in Shechem, in a parcel of ground which Jacob bought of the sons of Hamor the father of Shechem for a hundred pieces of silver: and it became the inheritance of the children of Joseph.

Acts, chap. 7.

15 So Jacob went down into Egypt, and died, he, and our fathers.

16 And were carried over into Sychem, and laid in the sepulchre that Abraham bought for a sum of money of the sons of Emmor, *the father* of Sychem.

John, chap. 4.

5 Then cometh he to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph.

6 Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with *his* journey, sat thus on the well: *and* it was about the sixth hour.

11 The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep: from whence then hast thou that living water?

12 Art thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well, and drank thereof himself, and his children, and his cattle?

SALEM.

Point 4½ M. East from Shechem (J).

Salem is an obscure little village, seldom visited by travelers, which is seen from Mount Ebal among the dark hills east from the plain of Moreh.

Says a visitor: "It stands on a rocky elevation, commanding a plain finely tilled. It is romantically situated, lying very open to the sun, and displaying a profusion of fig and olive trees, and grape-vines. The village has some fifty houses, all built of ancient hewn stones. Here is unquestionably preserved the ancient Salem or Shalem,* an older site than Shechem."

—*Dr. H. Barth.*

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Gen., chap. 14.**

18 And Melchizedek king of Salem brought forth bread and wine: and he *was* the priest of the most high God.

Gen., chap. 33.

18 ¶ And Jacob came to Shalem,† a city of Shechem, which *is* in the land of Canaan, when he came from Padan-aram: and pitched his tent before the city.

*NOTE.—That this place is the Salem, Shalem, or Salim, of the Bible, is questioned by writers who are excellent authority upon any subject relating to Palestine. Further examinations are needed.

†NOTE.—"It is supposed that the word Shalem means that Jacob came safely." See Osborn's Geography of Palestine.

John, chap. 3.

23 ¶ And John also was baptizing in Ænon, near to Salim,* because there was much water there: and they came, and were baptized.

Hebrews, chap. 7.

1 For this Melchisedec, king of Salem, priest of the most high God, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings, and blessed him.

2 To whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all; first being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of peace.

K.**ANTIPATRIS.**

A collection of mud houses, with but little to make known its former condition. Remains of two military roads connecting with Jerusalem, are to be seen. Antipatris was built upon the site of Kafr-Saba, by Herod the Great, the century before the Christian Era, and destroyed by the Crusaders in the holy wars of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Acts, chap. 23.**

31 Then the soldiers, as it was commanded them, took Paul, and brought *him* by night to Antipatris.

L**SHILOH.**

A few ruins still remain to mark the site; but there is nothing in them, or the rude hamlet near, to attract attention.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 18.**

1 And the whole congregation of the children of Israel assembled together at Shiloh, and set up the tabernacle of the congregation there: and the land was subdued before them.

*NOTE.—“There are good reasons why it is extremely improbable that the Salem found near Sychar, is this Salim.” See Osborn’s Geography of Palestine, pages 160 and 161.

Josh., chap. 22.

9 ¶ And the children of Reuben, and the children of Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh returned, and departed from the children of Israel out of Shiloh, which *is* in the land of Canaan, to go unto the country of Gilead, to the land of their possession, whereof they were possessed, according to the word of the LORD by the hand of Moses.

Judges, chap. 18.

31 And they set them up Micah's graven image which he made, all the time that the house of God was in Shiloh.

Judges, chap. 21.

21 And see, and behold, if the daughters of Shiloh come out to dance in dances, then come ye out of the vineyards, and catch you every man his wife of the daughters of Shiloh, and go to the land of Benjamin.

I. Samuel, chap. 1.

9 ¶ So Hannah rose up after they had eaten in Shiloh, and after they had drunk: (now Eli the priest sat upon a seat by a post of the temple of the LORD:)

24 ¶ And when she had weaned him, she took him up with her, with three bullocks, and one ephah of flour, and a bottle of wine, and brought him unto the house of the LORD in Shiloh: and the child *was* young.

I. Samuel, chap. 3.

21 And the LORD appeared again in Shiloh: for the LORD revealed himself to Samuel in Shiloh by the word of the LORD.

I. Samuel, chap. 4.

3 ¶ And when the people were come into the camp, the elders of Israel said, Wherefore hath the LORD smitten us to-day before the Philistines? Let us fetch the ark of the covenant of the LORD out of Shiloh unto us, that when it cometh among us, it may save us out of the hand of our enemies.

12 ¶ And there ran a man of Benjamin out of the army, and came to Shiloh the same day with his clothes rent, and with earth upon his head.

Psalms 78.

59 When God heard *this*, he was wroth, and greatly abhorred Israel:

60 So that he forsook the tabernacle of Shiloh, the tent *which* he placed among men.

Jeremiah, chap. 7.

12 But go ye now unto my place which *was* in Shiloh, where I

set my name at the first, and see what I did to it for the wickedness of my people Israel.

14 Therefore will I do unto *this* house, which is called by my name, wherein ye trust, and unto the place which I gave to you and to your fathers, as I have done to Shiloh.

LEBONAH.

Point 4 M. North-West from Shiloh (L).

Here is seen a little cluster of venerable houses, hardly habitable. There is nothing in its location or ruins to signify a former importance.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 21.

19 Then they said, Behold, *there is* a feast of the LORD in Shiloh yearly *in a place* which *is* on the north side of Beth-el, on the east side of the highway that goeth up from Beth-el to Shechem, and on the south of Lebonah.

M.

JOPPA.

Joppa, the sea-port of Judea, is admitted to be a very ancient place, and may have received its name from Japhet, the son of Noah. Perhaps the site was occupied by a city before the flood, as intimated by Pliny. Tradition located the building of the ark at this port. Here, also, according to classic legend, Andromeda was chained to the rock!

Joppa remained a Phœnecian city and port, until about one hundred and sixty years before Christ, when it was taken by the Jews. Since that time it has frequently changed owners and fortunes.

A traveler who visited it about the year fifteen hundred and seventy, A. D., described the site as *then* without a house standing.

The present Joppa is built on a rocky ridge, projecting a little into the sea, the houses standing on terraces rising

one above another. It contains from eight to ten thousand Turks, Christians, Jews, and Arabs. *Within*, "its streets are silent, sad and forlorn."

"It has," says Stephens, "a fine climate, and a fine country around it; and the orange gardens are the finest on the shores of the Mediterranean."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 19.

46 And Me-jarkon, and Rakkon, with the border before Japho.

II. Chron., chap. 2.

16 And we will cut wood out of Lebanon, as much as thou shalt need: and we will bring it to thee in floats by sea to Joppa; and thou shalt carry it up to Jerusalem.

Ezra, chap. 3.

7 They gave money also unto the masons, and to the carpenters; and meat, and drink, and oil, unto them of Zidon, and to them of Tyre, to bring cedar-trees from Lebanon to the sea of Joppa, according to the grant that they had of Cyrus king of Persia.

Jonah, chap. 1.

3 But Jonah rose up to flee unto Tarshish from the presence of the LORD, and went down to Joppa; and he found a ship going to Tarshish.

Acts, chap. 9.

36 ¶ Now there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas; this woman was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did.

42 And it was known throughout all Joppa: and many believed in the LORD.

43 And it came to pass, that he tarried many days in Joppa with one Simon a tanner.

Acts, chap. 10.

5 And now send men to Joppa, and call for *one* Simon, whose surname is Peter:

6 He lodgeth with one Simon a tanner, whose house is by the sea-side: he shall tell thee what thou oughtest to do.

23 Then called he them in, and lodged *them*. And on the morrow Peter went away with them, and certain brethren from Joppa accompanied him.

Acts, chap. 11.

5 I was in the city of Joppa praying; and in a trance I saw a vision, A certain vessel descending, as it had been a great sheet, let down from heaven by four corners; and it came even to me.

13 And he shewed us how he had seen an angel in his house, which stood and said unto him, Send men to Joppa, and call for Simon, whose surname is Peter.

N.**LYDDA.**

An ancient city, whose name has met with many changes. Lydda consists at the present time of ten or twelve good houses, and a hundred or more mud huts, encircled by orchards, in the midst of the green fields of Sharon. Fig, mulberry and date trees stand in the street, and oranges overhang every wall.

“Few scenes,” says Dixon, “have a more perfect Arab character than the gate of Lydda, with its palms and pomegranates, its strings of passing camels, its knots of effendis smoking, and its groups of girls gossiping at the well.”

BIBLE REFERENCES.**I. Chron., chap. 8.**

12 The sons of Elpaal; Eber, and Misham and Shamed, who built Ono, and Lod, with the towns thereof.

Acts, chap. 9.

32 ¶ And it came to pass, as Peter passed throughout all *quarters*, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda.

35 And all that dwelt in Lydda and Saron saw him, and turned to the Lord.

38 And forasmuch as Lydda was nigh to Joppa, and the disciples had heard that Peter was there, they sent unto him two men, desiring *him* that he would not delay to come to them.

TIMNATH-SERAH.

Point 11½ M. North-East from Lydda (N).

Near the Arab village of Tibneh are a few ancient

ruins. Among them is a remarkable tomb, perhaps the resting place of Joshua.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 19.

49 ¶ When they had made an end of dividing the land for inheritance by their coats, the children of Israel gave an inheritance to Joshua the son of Nun among them :

50 According to the word of the LORD they gave him the city which he asked, *even* Timnath-serah in mount Ephraim : and he built the city, and dwelt therein.

Josh., chap. 24.

29 ¶ And it came to pass after these things, that Joshua the son of Nun the servant of the LORD died, *being* a hundred and ten years old.

30 And they buried him in the border of his inheritance in Timnath-serah, which *is* in mount Ephraim, on the north side of the hill of Gaash.

O.

BETHEL.

A place and a name from the days of Abraham. From the ruins it appears to have been a town of magnitude and influence. Near the site, an Arab village of fifty or sixty families is located, and by some mistaken for Bethel. Around it on all sides is seen the desolation coming from long neglect.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 12.

8 And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the east of Beth-el, and pitched his tent, *having* Beth-el on the west, and Hai on the east ; and there he builded an altar unto the LORD, and called upon the name of the LORD.

Gen., chap. 13.

3 And he went on his journeys from the south even to Beth-el, unto the place where his tent had been at the beginning, between Beth-el and Hai.

Gen., chap. 28.

19 And he called the name of that place Beth-el ; but the name of that city *was called* Luz at the first.

Gen., chap. 35.

6 ¶ So Jacob came to Luz, which *is* in the land of Canaan (that *is* Beth-el) he and all the people that *were* with him.

7 And he built there an altar, and called the place El-beth-el ; because there God appeared unto him, when he fled from the face of his brother.

8 But Deborah, Rebekah's nurse, died, and she was buried beneath Beth-el, under an oak : and the name of it was called Allon-bachuth.

Josh., chap. 7.

2 And Joshua sent men from Jericho to Ai, which *is* beside Beth-aven, on the east side of Beth-el, and spake unto them, saying, Go up and view the country. And the men went up and viewed Ai.

Josh., chap. 8.

9 ¶ Joshua therefore sent them forth ; and they went to lie in ambush, and abode between Beth-el and Ai, on the west side of Ai : but Joshua lodged that night among the people.

Judges, chap. 4.

5 And she dwelt under the palm-tree of Deborah, between Ramah and Beth-el in mount Ephraim : and the children of Israel came up to her for judgment.

I. Samuel, chap. 7.

16 And he went from year to year in circuit to Beth-el, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places.

I. Kings, chap. 12.

32 And Jeroboam ordained a feast in the eighth month, on the fifteenth day of the month, like unto the feast that *is* in Judah, and he offered upon the altar. So did he in Beth-el, sacrificing unto the calves that he had made : and he placed in Beth-el the priests of the high places which he had made.

I. Kings, chap. 13.

1 And, behold, there came a man of God out of Judah by the word of the LORD unto Beth-el ; and Jeroboam stood by the altar to burn incense.

4 And it came to pass when king Jeroboam heard the saying of the man of God, which had cried against the altar in Beth-el, that he put forth his hand from the altar, saying, Lay hold on him. And his hand, which he put forth against him, dried up, so that he could not pull it in again to him.

II. Kings, chap. 2.

2 And Elijah said unto Elisha, Tarry here, I pray thee ; for the

LORD hath sent me to Beth-el. And Elisha said *unto him*, As the LORD liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee. So they went down to Beth-el.

23 ¶ And he went up from thence unto Beth-el: and as he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, and said unto him, Go up, thou bald-head; go up, thou bald-head.

II. Kings, chap. 17.

28 Then one of the priests whom they had carried away from Samaria came and dwelt in Beth-el, and taught them how they should fear the LORD.

I. Chron., chap. 7.

28 ¶ And their possessions and habitations *were* Beth-el, and the towns thereof, and eastward Naaran, and westward Gezer, with the towns thereof.

Nehemiah, chap. 11.

31 The children also of Benjamin from Geba *dwell* at Michmash, and Aija, and Beth-el, and *in* their villages.

Jeremiah, chap. 48.

13 And Moab shall be ashamed of Chemosh, as the house of Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their confidence.

Hosea, chap. 10.

15 So shall Beth-el do unto you because of your great wickedness: in a morning shall the king of Israel utterly be cut off.

Hosea, chap. 12.

4 Yea, he had power over the angel, and prevailed: he wept, and made supplication unto him: he found him *in* Beth-el, and there he spake with us.

Amos, chap. 3.

14 That, in the day that I shall visit the transgressions of Israel upon him, I will also visit the altars of Beth-el: and the horns of the altar shall be cut off, and fall to the ground.

Amos, chap. 5.

5 But seek not Beth-el, nor enter into Gilgal, and pass not to Beer-sheba: for Gilgal shall surely go into captivity, and Beth-el shall come to naught.

6 Seek the LORD, and ye shall live; lest he break out like fire in the house of Joseph, and devour *it*, and *there be* none to quench *it* in Beth-el.

UPPER BETH-HORON.

Point 3 M. Westward from Bethel (O).

Upper Beth-horon is a small ancient hamlet, standing on a prominence at the brow of the table-land of Judea. Here are remains of a castle and other fortifications.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 10.

10 And the LORD discomfited them before Israel, and slew them with a great slaughter at Gibeon, and chased them along the way that goeth up to Beth-horon, and smote them to Azekah, and unto Makkedah.

11 And it came to pass as they fled from before Israel, *and* were in the going down to Beth-horon, that the LORD cast down great stones from heaven upon them unto Azekah, and they died: *they were* more which died with hailstones than *they* whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.

Josh., chap. 21.

22 And Kibzaim with her surburbs, and Beth-horon with her surburbs; four cities.

I. Samuel, chap. 13.

18 And another company turned the way *to* Beth-horon: and another company turned *to* the way of the border that looketh to the valley of Zeboim toward the wilderness.

II. Chron., chap. 8.

5 Also he built Beth-horon the upper, and Beth-horon the nether, fenced cities, with walls, gates, and bars.

GIBEON.

Point 4 M. South-West from Bethel (O).

Clusters of miserable huts shelter a few score of wretched and disagreeable inhabitants. Notable and extensive ruins furnish unmistakable evidence that here was a chief city.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 9.

3 ¶ And when the inhabitants of Gibeon heard what Joshua had done unto Jericho, and to Ai,

4 They did work wilily, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors, and took old sacks upon their asses, and wine bottles, old, and rent, and bound up.

17 And the children of Israel journeyed, and came unto their cities on the third day. Now their cities *were* Gibeon, and Chephirah, Beeroth, and Kirjath-jearim.

Joshua, chap. 11.

19 There was not a city that made peace with the children of Israel, save the Hivites the inhabitants of Gibeon: all *other* they took in battle.

II. Samuel, chap. 2.

12 ¶ And Abner the son of Ner, and the servants of Ish-bosheth the son of Saul, went out from Mahanaim to Gibeon.

13 And Joab the son of Zeruiah, and the servants of David, went out, and met together by the pool of Gibeon: and they sat down, the one on the one side of the pool, and the other on the other side of the pool.

24 Joab also and Abishai pursued after Abner: and the sun went down when they were come to the hill of Ammah, that *lieth* before Giah by the way of the wilderness of Gibeon.

II. Samuel, chap. 20.

8 When they *were* at the great stone which *is* in Gibeon, Amasa went before them. And Joab's garment that he had put on was girded unto him, and upon it a girdle *with* a sword fastened upon his loins in the sheath thereof; and as he went forth it fell out.

I. Kings, chap. 3.

4 And the king went to Gibeon to sacrifice there: for that *was* the great high place: a thousand burnt-offerings did Solomon offer upon that altar.

5 ¶ In Gibeon the LORD appeared to Solomon in a dream by night: and God said, Ask what I shall give thee.

I. Chron., chap. 14.

16 David therefore did as God commanded him; and they smote the host of the Philistines from Gibeon even to Gazer.

P.

RAMLEH.

A city of modern times, containing four or five thousand people. Well built houses standing on the eastern slope of a sandy hill, surrounded by groves, gardens and

orchards, present the appearance of wealth and luxury. A notable Saracenic tower stands near the city.

In the plains adjacent, many cruel battles were fought during the holy wars of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. No connection with Bible history is known.

EKRON.

Point 4½ M. South from Ramleh (P).

At the time of Joshua, Ekron, the most northern city of the Philistines, was assigned to Judah. It appears to have remained in the hands of the Philistines (save perhaps, at short intervals) until the time of Alexander the Great, in the fourth century B. C.

A confused cluster of mud hovels, fifty or more in number, now occupy the site. Two ancient wells are the only remains of this once royal city.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

I. Samuel, chap. 5.

10 Therefore they sent the ark of God to Ekron. And it came to pass as the ark of God came to Ekron, that the Ekronites cried out, saying, They have brought about the ark of the God of Israel to us, to slay us and our people.

I. Samuel, chap. 6.

16 And when the five lords of the Philistines had seen *it*, they returned to Ekron the same day.

I. Samuel, chap. 7.

14 And the cities which the Philistines had taken from Israel were restored to Israel, from Ekron even unto Gath; and the coasts thereof did Israel deliver out of the hands of the Philistines: and there was peace between Israel and the Amorites.

II. Kings, chap. 1.

16 And he said unto him, Thus saith the LORD, Forasmuch as thou hast sent messengers to inquire of Baal-zebub the god of Ekron, *is it* not because *there is* no God in Israel to inquire of his word? therefore thou shalt not come down off that bed on which thou art gone up, but shalt surely die.

Zech., chap. 9.

7 And I will take away his blood out of his mouth, and his abominations from between his teeth : but he that remaineth, even he, *shall be* for our God, and he shall be as a governor in Judah, and Ekron as a Jebusite.

JABNEH.

Point 6 M. South-West from Ramleh (P).

A city of the plain of Philistia given to Judah. It is mentioned early in the Christian Era as being then flourishing and populous, the seat of a Jewish university.

At this time it is a humble village, with few remaining evidences of former importance.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 15.**

11 And the border went out unto the side of Ekron northward : and the border was drawn to Shicron, and passed along to mount Baalah, and went out unto Jabneel ; and the goings out of the border were at the sea.

II. Chron., chap. 26.

6 And he went forth and warred against the Philistines, and brake down the wall of Gath, and the wall of Jabneh, and the wall of Ashdod, and built cities about Ashdod, and among the Philistines.

Q.**GIBEAH.**

Only a few ruins scattered over a rounded hill remain to show where stood the city of the first King of Israel. It was often called "Gibeah of Saul."

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 18.**

28 And Zelah, Eleph, and Jebusi, which *is* Jerusalem, Gibeah, and Kirjath ; fourteen cities with their villages. This *is* the inheritance of the children of Benjamin according to their families.

Judges, chap. 19.

12 And his master said unto him, We will not turn aside hither

into the city of a stranger, that is not of the children of Israel; we will pass over to Gibeah.

16 ¶ And behold, there came an old man from his work out of the field at even, which *was* also of mount Ephraim; and he so-journed in Gibeah; but the men of the place *were* Benjamites.

Judges, chap. 20.

43 *Thus* they enclosed the Benjamites round about, *and* chased them, *and* trode them down with ease over against Gibeah toward the sun-rising.

I. Sam., chap. 10.

26 ¶ And Saul also went home to Gibeah; and there went with him a band of men, whose hearts God had touched.

I. Sam., chap. 11.

4 ¶ Then came the messengers to Gibeah of Saul, and told the tidings in the ears of the people: and all the people lifted up their voices and wept.

I. Sam., chap. 13.

2 Saul chose him three thousand *men* of Israel; *whereof* two thousand were with Saul in Michmash and in mount Beth-el, and a thousand were with Jonathan in Gibeah of Benjamin: and the rest of the people he sent every man to his tent.

15 And Samuel arose, and gat him up from Gilgal unto Gibeah of Benjamin. And Saul numbered the people *that were* present with him, about six hundred men.

I. Sam., chap. 14.

2 And Saul tarried in the uttermost part of Gibeah under a pomegranate-tree which *is* in Migron: and the people that *were* with him *were* about six hundred men.

16 And the watchmen of Saul in Gibeah of Benjamin looked; and behold, the multitude melted away, and they went on beating down *one another*.

I. Sam., chap. 22.

6 ¶ When Saul heard that David was discovered, and the men that *were* with him, (now Saul abode in Gibeah under a tree in Ramah, having his spear in his hand, and all his servants *were* standing about him.)

II. Sam., chap. 6.

3 And they set the ark of God upon a new cart, and brought it out of the house of Abinadab that *was* in Gibeah: and Uzzah and Ahio the sons of Abinadab drave the new cart.

II. Sam., chap. 21.

6 Let seven men of his sons be delivered unto us, and we will

hang them up unto the LORD in Gibeah of Saul, *whom* the LORD did choose. And the king said, I will give *them*.

Hosea, chap. 5.

8 Blow ye the cornet in Gibeah, *and* the trumpet in Ramah : cry aloud *at* Beth-aven, after thee, O Benjamin.

MIZPEH.

Point 4 M. West from Gibeah, on the summit of Mt. Neby Samwil (16).

A city of the Canaanites, given to the tribe of Benjamin, which became a noted gathering place of the people. A small village containing a mosque, stands among the scattered remains of ancient and more noble buildings.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 18.

26 And Mizpeh, and Chephirah, and Mozah.

Judges, chap. 21.

1 Now the men of Israel had sworn in Mizpeh, saying, There shall not any of us give his daughter unto Benjamin to wife.

8 ¶ And they said, What one *is there* of the tribes of Israel that came not up to Mizpeh to the LORD? and behold, there came none to the camp from Jabesh-gilead to the assembly.

I. Sam., chap. 7.

5 And Samuel said, Gather all Israel to Mizpeh, and I will pray for you unto the LORD.

11 And the men of Israel went out of Mizpeh, and pursued the Philistines, and smote them, until *they came* under Beth-car.

12 Then Samuel took a stone, and set *it* between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Eben-ezer, saying, Hitherto hath the LORD helped us.

I. Kings, chap. 15.

22 Then king Asa made a proclamation throughout all Judah; none *was* exempted : and they took away the stones of Ramah, and the timber thereof, wherewith Baasha had builded ; and king Asa built with them Geba of Benjamin, and Mizpah.

RAMAH.

Point 2 M. North from Gibeah (Q).

A town at the time of Joshua, given to the tribe of

Benjamin. It is now a little hamlet, showing marks of age and lack of thrift.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 18.

25 Gibeon, and Ramah, and Beeroth.

II. Chron., chap. 16.

1 In the six and thirtieth year of the reign of Asa, Baasha king of Israel came up against Judah, and built Ramah, to the intent that he might let none go out or come in to Asa king of Judah.

Isaiah, chap. 10.

29 They are gone over the passage: they have taken up their lodging at Geba; Ramah is afraid; Gibeah of Saul is fled.

Jeremiah, chap. 40.

1 The word which came to Jeremiah from the LORD, after that Nebuzar-adan the captain of the guard had let him go from Ramah, when he had taken him being bound in chains among all that were carried away captive of Jerusalem and Judah, which were carried away captive unto Babylon.

Hosea, chap. 5.

8 Blow ye the cornet in Gibeah, *and* the trumpet in Ramah: cry aloud *at* Beth-even, after thee, O Benjamin.

ANATHOTH.

Point 1 M. East from Gibeah (Q).

A city given to Benjamin by Joshua. Here is a village of some twenty houses on a broad open ridge, surrounded by poorly cultivated fields. It was the residence of officials connected with the ceremonies of the temple, and noted as the birth-place of the prophet Jeremiah.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 21.

18 Anathoth with her suburbs, and Almon with her suburbs: four cities.

I. Kings, chap. 2.

26 ¶ And unto Abiathar the priest said the king, Get thee to

Anathoth, unto thine own fields; for thou *art* worthy of death: but I will not at this time put thee to death, because thou barest the ark of the LORD God before David my father, and because thou hast been afflicted in all wherein my father was afflicted.

Isaiah, chap. 10.

30 Lift up thy voice, O daughter of Gallim: cause it to be heard unto Laish, O poor Anathoth.

Jeremiah, chap. 1.

1 The words of Jeremiah the son of Hilkiah, of the priests that *were* in Anathoth in the land of Benjamin.

Jeremiah, chap. 11.

21 Therefore thus saith the LORD of the men of Anathoth, that seek thy life, saying, Prophesy not in the name of the LORD, that thou die not by our hand.

23 And there shall be no remnant of them: for I will bring evil upon the men of Anathoth, *even* the year of their visitation.

Jeremiah, chap. 32.

7 Behold, Hanameel, the son of Shallum thine uncle, shall come unto thee, saying, Buy thee my field that *is* in Anathoth: for the right of redemption *is* thine to buy *it*.

9 And I bought the field of Hanameel mine uncle's son, that *was* in Anathoth, and weighed him the money, *even* seventeen shekels of silver.

NOB.

Point 2 M. East from Gibeah (Q).

A village first mentioned in the days of King Saul. On a conical hill are traces of a small, but very ancient town. Here are cisterns hewn in the rock; large building stones; portions of the native rock leveled, and ruins of a small tower.

The site answers well to the requirements for Nob.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

I. Sam., chap. 21.

1 Then came David to Nob to Ahimelech the priest: and Ahimelech was afraid at the meeting of David, and said unto him, Why *art* thou alone, and no man with thee?

I. Sam., chap. 22.

9 ¶ Then answered Doeg the Edomite, which was set over the servants of Saul, and said, I saw the son of Jesse coming to Nob, to Ahimelech the son of Ahitub.

19 And Nob, the city of the priests, smote he with the edge of the sword, both men and women, children and sucklings, and oxen, and asses, and sheep, with the edge of the sword.

Isaiah, chap. 10.

32 As yet shall he remain at Nob that day; he shall shake his hand *against* the mount of the daughter of Zion, the hill of Jerusalem.

R.**ASHDOD.**

A city of the Philistines, once of great strength and pride. It stood "in the way," between the empires of the Nile and the Euphrates, and at one time withstood from the Egyptian forces the longest siege ever required of a city.

The modern Ashdod is a confused collection of mud huts, embowered in orchards covering the low hill on which it stands. Broken capitals, hewn stone, and fragments of columns from the ruins of former noble buildings, are used to form walls for sheep pens, and the enclosures for the little yards or fields of its inhabitants.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 15.**

46 From Ekron even unto the sea, all that *lay* near Ashdod, with their villages:

47 Ashdod, with her towns and her villages; Gaza, with her towns and her villages, unto the river of Egypt, and the great sea, and the border *thereof*.

I. Sam., chap. 5.

1 And the Philistines took the ark of God, and brought it from Eben-ezer unto Ashdod.

3 ¶ And when they of Ashdod arose early on the morrow, behold Dagon *was* fallen upon his face to the earth before the ark of the LORD.

6 But the hand of the LORD was heavy upon them of Ashdod,

and he destroyed them, and smote them with emerods, *even* Ashdod, and the coasts thereof.

I. Sam., chap. 6.

17 And these *are* the golden emerods which the Philistines returned *for* a trespass offering unto the LORD; for Ashdod one, for Gaza one, for Askelon one, for Gath one, for Ekron one.

Nehemiah, chap. 13.

23 ¶ In those days also saw I Jews *that* had married wives of Ashdod, of Ammon, *and* of Moab:

24 And their children spake half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not speak in the Jews' language, but according to the language of each people.

Isaiah, chap. 20.

1 In the year that Tartan came unto Ashdod, (when Sargon the king of Assyria sent him,) and fought against Ashdod, and took it.

Amos, chap. 1.

8 And I will cut off the inhabitant from Ashdod, and him that holdeth the sceptre from Ashkelon, and I will turn mine hand against Ekron: and the remnant of the Philistines shall perish, saith the Lord GOD.

Amos, chap. 3.

9 ¶ Publish in the palaces at Ashdod, and in the palaces in the land of Egypt, and say, Assemble yourselves upon the mountains of Samaria, and behold the great tumults in the midst thereof, and the oppressed in the midst thereof.

Zech., chap. 9.

6 And a bastard shall dwell in Ashdod, and I will cut off the pride of the Philistines.

S.

BETH SHEMESH.

An uninhabited spot, a heap of ruins, without special attraction to the casual visitor.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 15.

10 And the border compassed from Baalah westward unto mount Seir, and passed along unto the side of mount Jearim (which *is* Chesalon) on the north side, and went down to Beth-she-mesh, and passed on to Timnah.

Josh., chap. 21.

16 And Ain with her suburbs, and Juttah with her suburbs, and Beth-shemesh with her suburbs; nine cities out of those two tribes.

I. Sam., chap. 6.

9 And see, if it goeth up by the way of his own coast to Beth-shemesh, *then* he hath done us this great evil: but if not, then we shall know that *it is* not his hand *that* smote us; it *was* a chance that happened to us.

15 And the Levites took down the ark of the LORD, and the coffer that *was* with it, wherein the jewels of gold *were*, and put *them* on the great stone: and the men of Beth-shemesh offered burnt-offerings and sacrificed sacrifices the same day unto the LORD.

19 ¶ And he smote the men of Beth-shemesh, because they had looked into the ark of the LORD, even he smote of the people fifty thousand and threescore and ten men: and the people lamented, because the LORD had smitten *many* of the people with a great slaughter.

20 And the men of Beth-shemesh said, Who is able to stand before this holy LORD God? and to whom shall he go up from us.

II. Kings, chap. 14.

11 But Amaziah would not hear. Therefore Jehoash king of Israel went up; and he and Amaziah king of Judah looked one another in the face at Beth-shemesh, which *belongeth* to Judah.

II. Chron, chap. 28.

18 The Philistines also had invaded the cities of the low country, and of the south of Judah, and had taken Beth-shemesh, and Ajalon, and Gederot, and Shocho with the villages thereof, and Timnah with the villages thereof, Gîmzo also and the villages thereof: and they dwelt there.

AJALON.

Point 9 M. North from Beth Shemesh (S).

A small village, seldom visited, and seeming to be devoid of interest to the traveler.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 10.**

12 ¶ Then spake Joshua to the LORD in the day when the LORD delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.

Josh., chap. 21.

24 Aijalon with her suburbs, Gath-rimmon with her suburbs; four cities.

Judges, chap. 1.

35 But the Amorites would dwell in mount Heres in Aijalon, and in Shaalbim: yet the hand of the house of Joseph prevailed, so that they became tributaries.

I. Sam., chap. 14.

31 And they smote the Philistines that day from Michmash to Aijalon; and the people were very faint.

I. Chron., chap. 8.

13 Beriah also, and Shema, who *were* heads of the fathers of the inhabitants of Ajalon, who drove away the inhabitants of Gath.

TIMNATH.

Point 2 M. West from Beth Shemesh (S).

Deserted remains of evidently only an ordinary village.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 38.

12 ¶ And in process of time, the daughter of Shuah, Judah's wife died: and Judah was comforted, and went up unto his sheep-shearers to Timnath, he and his friend Hirah the Adullamite.

Judges, chap. 14.

1 And Samson went down to Timnath, and saw a woman in Timnath of the daughters of the Philistines.

5 Then went Samson down, and his father and his mother, to Timnath, and came to the vineyards of Timnath: and behold, a young lion roared against him.

Judges, chap. 15.

6 ¶ Then the Philistines said, Who hath done this? And they answered, Samson, the son-in-law of the Timnite, because he had taken his wife, and given her to his companion. And the Philistines came up, and burnt her and her father with fire.

T.

BETHLEHEM.

Bethlehem is a thriving town, "prettily couched on

the side of a hill." It has three or four thousand inhabitants, mostly Christians.

Agriculture, with the products of the numerous herds, constitutes their chief dependence, while a considerable income is drawn from the sale to its many visitors, of home manufactured articles of stone, mother-of-pearl, and native woods.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 17.

8 And the man departed out of the city from Beth-lehem-judah to sojourn where he could find *a place*: and he came to mount Ephraim to the house of Micah, as he journeyed.

Judges, chap. 19.

1 And it came to pass in those days, when *there was* no king in Israel, that there was a certain Levite sojourning on the side of mount Ephraim, who took to him a concubine out of Beth-lehem-judah.

Ruth, chap. 1.

1 Now it came to pass in the days when the judges ruled, that there was a famine in the land. And a certain man of Beth-lehem-judah went to sojourn in the country of Moab, he, and his wife, and his two sons.

2 And the name of the man *was* Elimelech, and the name of his wife Naomi, and the name of his two sons Mahlon and Chilion, Ephrathites of Beth-lehem-judah. And they came into the country of Moab, and continued there.

22 So Naomi returned, and Ruth the Moabitess her daughter-in-law with her, which returned out of the country of Moab: and they came to Beth-lehem in the beginning of barley-harvest.

Ruth, chap. 2.

4 And behold, Boaz came from Beth-lehem, and said unto the reapers, The LORD *be* with you. And they answered him, The LORD bless thee.

Ruth, chap. 4.

11 And all the people that *were* in the gate, and the elders, said, *We are* witnesses. The LORD make the woman that is come into thy house like Rachel and like Leah, which two did build the house of Israel; and do thou worthily in Ephratah and be famous in Beth-lehem.

I. Samuel, chap. 16.

1 And the LORD said unto Samuel, How long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning over Israel? fill thy horn with oil, and go, I will send thee to Jesse the Beth-lehemite: for I have provided me a king among his sons.

18 Then answered one of the servants, and said, Behold, I have seen a son of Jesse the Beth-lehemite, *that is* cunning in playing, and a mighty valiant man, and a man of war, and prudent in matters, and a comely person, and the LORD *is* with him.

I. Samuel, chap. 17.

12 ¶ Now David *was* the son of that Ephrathite of Beth-lehem-judah, whose name *was* Jesse; and he had eight sons: and the man went among men *for* an old man in the days of Saul.

II. Samuel, chap. 2.

32 ¶ And they took up Asahel, and buried him in the sepulchre of his father, which *was in* Beth-lehem. And Joab and his men went all night, and they came to Hebron at break of day.

II. Samuel, chap. 23.

14 And David *was* then in a hold, and the garrison of the Philistines *was* then *in* Beth-lehem.

15 And David longed, and said, Oh that one would give me drink of the water of the well of Beth-lehem, which *is* by the gate.

Micah, chap. 5.

2 But thou, Beth-lehem Ephratah, *though* thou be little among the thousands of Judah, *yet* out of thee shall he come forth unto me *that is* to be ruler in Israel: whose goings forth *have been* from of old, from everlasting.

Mat., chap. 2.

1 Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem.

5 And they said unto him, in Bethlehem of Judea: for thus it is written by the prophet,

6 And thou Bethlehem, *in* the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.

8 And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, Go, and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found *him* bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.

16 ¶ Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from

two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men.

Luke, chap. 2.

4 And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, (because he was of the house and lineage of David.)

John, chap. 7.

42 Hath not the scripture said, That Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethlehem, where David was?

RACHEL'S TOMB.

Point 1 M. North from Bethlehem (T).

No doubt seems to exist of the identity of this place as the spot where Jacob laid the remains of his beloved Rachel. It is now marked by a Mohammedan structure, a small square building with a dome.

Gen., chap. 35.

19 And Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Beth-lehem.

20 And Jacob set a pillar upon her grave: that is the pillar of Rachel's grave unto this day.

Gen., chap. 48.

7 And as for me, when I came from Padan, Rachel died by me in the land of Canaan in the way, when yet *there was* but a little way to come unto Ephrath: and I buried her there in the way of Ephrath; the same is Beth-lehem.

I. Sam., chap. 10.

2 When thou art departed from me to-day, then thou shalt find two men by Rachel's sepulchre in the border of Benjamin at Zelzah; and they will say unto thee, The asses which thou wentest to seek are found: and lo, thy father hath left the care of the asses, and sorroweth for you, saying, What shall I do for my son?

Mat., chap. 2.

18 In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not.

U.

ASKELON.

Askelon, a city and sea-port more ancient than history, occupied a strong position upon the Mediterranean coast.

There appears to have been but little intercourse between its inhabitants and the children of Israel.

The city though meeting many reverses, is said to have slowly increased in magnitude and wealth until the twelfth century, when it was the most important town upon the sea coast. It was then a large city of great natural strength, with massive double walls, and surrounded by extensive and highly fertile fields, and numberless gardens, orchards and vineyards.

Herod the Great appears as its most illustrious descendant.

At the present day a mean little village clusters near the ancient walls; but no inhabitant occupies the limits of the former city of Askelon—that is a desolate heap of ruins.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 1.

18 Also Judah took Gaza with the coast thereof, and Askelon with the coast thereof, and Ekron with the coast thereof.

Judges, chap. 14.

19 ¶ And the Spirit of the LORD came upon him, and he went down to Ashkelon, and slew thirty men of them, and took their spoil, and gave change of garments unto them which expounded the riddle. And his anger was kindled and he went up to his father's house.

I. Samuel, chap. 6.

17 And these *are* the golden emerods which the Philistines returned *for* a trespass offering unto the LORD; for Ashdod one, for Gaza one, for Askelon one, for Gath one, for Ekron one.

II. Samuel, chap. 1.

20 Tell *it* not in Gath, publish *it* not in the streets of Askelon;

lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.

Jeremiah, chap. 25.

20 And all the mingled people, and all the kings of the land of Uz, and all the kings of the land of the Philistines, and Ashkelon, and Azzah, and Ekron, and the remnant of Ashdod.

Jeremiah, chap. 47.

5 Baldness is come upon Gaza: Ashkelon is cut off *with* the remnant of their valley: how long wilt thou cut thyself?

7 How can it be quiet, seeing the LORD hath given it a charge against Ashkelon, and against the sea shore? there hath he appointed it.

Amos, chap. 1.

8 And I will cut off the inhabitant from Ashdod, and him that holdeth the sceptre from Ashkelon, and I will turn my hand against Ekron: and the remnant of the Philistines shall perish, saith the LORD GOD.

Zeph., chap. 2.

4 ¶ For Gaza shall be forsaken, and Ashkelon a desolation: they shall drive out Ashdod at the noonday, and Ekron shall be rooted up.

6 And the sea coast shall be dwellings, *and* cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks.

7 And the coast shall be for the remnant of the house of Judah; they shall feed thereupon: in the houses of Ashkelon shall they lie down in the evening: for the LORD their God shall visit them, and turn away their captivity.

Zech., chap. 9.

5 Ashkelon shall see *it*, and fear; Gaza also *shall see it*, and be very sorrowful, and Ekron; for her expectation shall be ashamed; and the king shall perish from Gaza, and Ashkelon shall not be inhabited.

V.

HEBRON.

Hebron is a city of some eight or ten thousand people, lying in a beautiful, well watered valley, surrounded by fields still productive. No place known appears better adapted to the production of the grape in its highest perfection. In the town is a small manufactory of glass bottles and trinkets; but its inhabitants depend mostly

upon the products of the field, the herd, the vine and the hive for support.

Hebron is favored with a long continued existence, hardly equaled in the world. It was the home of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and contains their tombs, enclosed at present by a Mohammedan mosque, which is guarded with jealous care. The Jews esteem Hebron as a holy city.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 13.

18 Then Abram removed *his* tent, and came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which *is* in Hebron, and built there an altar unto the LORD.

Gen., chap. 23.

2 And Sarah died in Kirjath-arba; the same *is* Hebron in the land of Canaan: And Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep for her.

19 And after this, Abraham buried Sarah his wife in the cave of the field of Machpelah, before Mamre: the same *is* Hebron in the land of Canaan.

Gen., chap. 37.

14 And he said to him, Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren, and well with the flocks; and bring me word again. So he sent him out of the vale of Hebron, and he came to Shechem.

Num., chap. 13.

22 And they ascended by the south, and came unto Hebron; where Ahiman, Sheshai, and Talmi, the children of Anak, *were*. (Now Hebron was built seven years before Zoan in Egypt.)

Josh., chap. 10.

36 And Joshua went up from Eglon, and all Israel with him, unto Hebron; and they fought against it.

39 And he took it, and the king thereof, and all the cities thereof, and they smote them with the edge of the sword, and utterly destroyed all the souls that *were* therein; he left none remaining: as he had done to Hebron, so he did to Debir, and to the king thereof; as he had done also to Libnah, and to her king.

Josh., chap. 14.

13 And Joshua blessed him, and gave unto Caleb the son of Jephunneh, Hebron for an inheritance.

15 And the name of Hebron before *was* Kirjath-arba; *which Arba was* a great man among the Anakims. And the land had rest from war.

II. Sam., chap. 2.

11 And the time that David was king in Hebron, over the house of Judah, was seven years and six months.

II. Sam., chap. 3.

2 ¶ And unto David were sons born in Hebron: and his first-born was Amnon, of Ahinoam the Jezreelitess.

32 And they buried Abner in Hebron: and the king lifted up his voice and wept at the grave of Abner; and all the people wept.

II. Sam., chap. 5.

1 Then came all the tribes of Israel to David unto Hebron, and spake, saying, Behold, we *are* thy bone and thy flesh.

II. Sam., chap. 15.

7 And it came to pass after forty years, that Absalom said unto the king, I pray thee, let me go and pay my vow, which I have vowed unto the LORD, in Hebron.

10 But Absalom sent spies throughout all the tribes of Israel, saying, As soon as ye hear the sound of the trumpet, then ye shall say, Absalom reigneth in Hebron.

I. Chron., chap. 6.

3 Therefore came all the elders of Israel to the king to Hebron: and David made a covenant with them in Hebron before the LORD; and they anointed David king over Israel, according to the word of the LORD by Samuel.

I. Chron., chap. 12.

23 ¶ And these *are* the numbers of the bands *that were* ready armed to the war, *and* came to David to Hebron, to turn the kingdom of Saul to him, according to the word of the LORD.

33 All these men of war, that could keep rank, came with a perfect heart to Hebron, to make David king over all Israel: and all the rest also of Israel *were* of one heart to make David king.

I. Chron., chap. 29.

27 And the time that he reigned over Israel *was* forty years; seven years reigned he in Hebron, and thirty and three *years* reigned he in Jerusalem.

TEKOA.

Point 5 M. North-East from Hebron (V).

A wretched village, among uninteresting ruins scattered upon a rounded knoll, which is perforated with winding and intricate caverns.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

II. Chron., chap. 11.

5 ¶ And Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence in Judah.

6 He built even Beth-lehem, and Etam, and Tekoa.

II. Chron., chap. 20.

20 ¶ And they rose early in the morning, and went forth into the wilderness of Tekoa: and as they went forth, Jehoshaphat stood and said, Hear me, O Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem; Believe in the LORD your God, so shall ye be established: believe his prophets, so shall ye prosper.

Nehemiah, chap. 3.

5 And next unto them the Tekoites repaired; but their nobles put not their necks to the work of their LORD

Amos, chap. 1.

1 The words of Amos, who was among the herdmen of Tekoa, which he saw concerning Isarel in the days of Uzziah king of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel, two years before the earthquake.

ZIPH.

Point 3 M. South-East from Hebron (V).

A low hill, with the prostrate ruins of a once small city, now entirely deserted, is all that is left of Ziph.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

I. Sam., chap. 23.

14 And David abode in the wilderness in strong holds, and remained in a mountain in the wilderness of Ziph. And Saul sought him every day, but God delivered him not into his hand.

24 And they arose, and went to Ziph before Saul: but David

and his men *were* in the wilderness of Maon, in the plain on the south of Jeshimon.

I. Sam., chap. 26.

1 And the Ziphites came unto Saul to Gibeah, saying, Doth not David hide himself in the hill of Hachilah, *which is* before Jeshimon?

2 Then Saul arose, and went down to the wilderness of Ziph, having three thousand chosen men of Israel with him, to seek David in the wilderness of Ziph.

**W. BEIT JIBRIN, OR ELEUTHEROPOLIS OF THE
ROMANS.**

From its commanding natural position it was looked upon by many as the site of Gath. Here are the ruins of a castle, evidently of great strength, built by the Romans not long from the commencement of the Christian Era, and destroyed by the Saracens in the ninth century. Nothing yet appears connecting the place with any Bible record.

A modern village lies half hidden in a valley or nook, in the hill-side near.

JARMUTH.

Point 5 M. North from Beit Jibrin (W).

Standing upon a rocky ridge, seldom visited by travelers, is a little Arab village with scattered ruins, indicating the former site of Jarmuth, a Canaanite city of the time of Joshua.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 10.

5 Therefore the five kings of the Amorites, the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, the king of Eglon, gathered themselves together, and went up, they and all their hosts, and encamped before Gibeon, and made war against it.

MARESHAH.

Point 2 M. South from Beit Jibrin (W).

A cluster of ruins on a low ridge. The hill-side abounds in caverns.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

II. Chron., chap. 14.

9 ¶ And there came out against them Zerah the Ethiopian with an host of a thousand thousand, and three hundred chariots; and came unto Mareshah.

10 Then Asa went out against him, and they set the battle in array in the valley of Zephathah at Mareshah.

II. Chron., chap. 20.

37 Then Eliezer the son of Deodavah of Mareshah prophesied against Jehoshaphat, saying, Because thou hast joined thyself with Ahaziah, the LORD hath broken thy works. And the ships were broken, that they were not able to go to Tarshish.

Micah, chap. 1.

15 Yet will I bring an heir unto thee, O inhabitant of Mareshah: he shall come unto Adullam the glory of Israel.

GATH.

Point 6 M. North-West from Beit Jibrin (W).

There is no *positive* evidence that the location of ancient Gath is known. Many indications point to this spot, where are notable ruins. Its situation, the magnitude and extent of the remains of ancient foundations, are evidences of its having been once occupied by a city of importance.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 11.

22 There was none of the Anakims left in the land of the children of Israel: only in Gaza, in Gath, and in Ashdod, there remained.

I. Sam., chap. 5.

8 They sent therefore, and gathered all the lords of the Philis-

tines unto them, and said, What shall we do with the ark of the God of Israel? And they answered, Let the ark of the God of Israel be carried about unto Gath. And they carried the ark of the God of Israel about *thither*.

I. Sam., chap. 17.

4 ¶ And there went out a champion out of the camp of the Philistines, named Goliath, of Gath, whose height *was* six cubits and a span.

23 And as he talked with them, behold, there came up the champion, the Philistine of Gath, Goliath by name, out of the armies of the Philistines, and spake according to the same words: and David heard *them*.

I. Sam., chap. 21.

10 ¶ And David arose, and fled that day for fear of Saul, and went to Achish the king of Gath.

12 And David laid up these words in his heart, and was sore afraid of Achish the king of Gath.

I. Sam., chap. 27.

2 And David arose, and he passed over with the six hundred men that *were* with him unto Achish, the son of Maoch, king of Gath.

II. Sam., chap. 1.

20 Tell *it* not in Gath, publish *it* not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.

II. Sam., chap. 21.

20 And there was yet a battle in Gath, where was a man of *great* stature, that had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes, four and twenty in number; and he also was born to the giant.

22 These four were born to the giant in Gath, and fell by the hand of David, and by the hand of his servants.

II. Kings, chap. 12.

17 ¶ Then Hazael king of Syria went up, and fought against Gath, and took it: and Hazael set his face to go up to Jerusalem.

X.

EGLON.

The former city of Eglon is now "a shapeless mass of ruins and rubbish, strewn over a rounded hillock."

"Here," says Rev. J. L. Porter, "two or three marble

shafts stand, keeping sentinel, like tomb-stones in an old cemetery."

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 10.

3 Wherefore Adoni-zedek king of Jerusalem sent unto Hoham king of Hebron, and unto Piram king of Jarmuth, and unto Japhia king of Lachish, and unto Debir king of Eglon, saying.

36 And Joshua went up from Eglon, and all Israel with him, unto Hebron; and they fought against it.

Josh., chap. 12.

12 The king of Eglon, one; the king of Gezer, one.

LACHISH.

Point 2 M. Westward from Eglon (X).

Only a few scattered ruins mark the place. The plain on the north is thought to have been the camp of the Assyrian army.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 10.

33 ¶ Then Horam king of Gezer came up to help Lachish; and Joshua smote him and his people, until he had left him none remaining.

Josh., chap. 12.

11 The king of Jarmuth, one; the king of Lachish, one.

II. Kings, chap. 14.

19 Now they made a conspiracy against him in Jerusalem: and he fled to Lachish; but they sent after him to Lachish, and slew him there.

II. Kings, chap. 19.

35 ¶ And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the LORD went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred four-score and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they *were* all dead corpses.

II. Chron, chap. 32.

9 ¶ After this did Sennacherib king of Assyria, send his servants to Jerusalem (but he *himself laid siege* against Lachish, and

all his power with him,) unto Hezekiah king of Judah, and unto all Judah that *were* at Jerusalem, saying.

Isaiah, chap. 36.

2 And the king of Assyria sent Rabshakeh from Lachish to Jerusalem unto king Hezekiah with a great army. And he stood by the conduit of the upper pool in the highway of the Fuller's field.

Micah, chap. 1.

13 O thou inhabitant of Lachish, bind the chariot to the swift beast: she *is* the beginning of the sin to the daughter of Zion: for the transgressions of Israel were found in thee.

Y.

GAZA.

A lordly city of the ancient Philistines, mentioned in the Bible more than two thousand years before the Christian Era, and previous to the calling of Abraham.

At the conquest of Canaan by Joshua, it was assigned to Judah, but it continued a city of Philistia, with only short interruptions, down nearly to the time of Alexander the Great. A location nearer the sea is by some thought to be the more ancient and perhaps original site. It is said to contain many ruins of interest. Gaza, though meeting many reverses, has had a continued existence since its earliest mention. Its lowest stage appears to have been in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The town at the present time resembles a united cluster of several large villages, and contains from sixteen to twenty thousand people. It is a distributing point for the inland portions of Arabia.

The neighboring plain is exceedingly fertile. Some of its famous olive groves are claimed as having existed from the time of Alexander the Great.

At Gaza, soap, oil, and some coarse cotton goods are manufactured.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 10.

19 And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar, unto Gaza; as thou goest unto Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha.

Deut., chap. 2.

23 And the Avims which dwelt in Hazerim, *even* unto Azzah, the Caphtorim, which came forth out of Caphtor, destroyed them, and dwelt in their stead.

Josh., chap. 10.

41 And Joshua smote them from Kadesh-barnea even unto Gaza, and all the country of Goshen, even unto Gibeon.

Josh., chap. 11.

22 There was none of the Anakims left in the land of the children of Israel: only in Gaza, in Gath, and in Ashdod, there remained.

Judges, chap. 1.

18 Also Judah took Gaza with the coast thereof, and Askelon with the coast thereof, and Ekron with the coast thereof.

Judges, chap. 16.

2 *And it was told* the Gazites, saying, Samson is come hither. And they compassed *him* in, and laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were quiet all the night, saying, In the morning when it is day we shall kill him.

21 ¶ But the Philistines took him, and put out his eyes, and brought him down to Gaza, and bound him with fether of brass; and he did grind in the prison house.

I. Sam., chap. 6.

17 And these *are* the golden emerods which the Philistines returned for a trespass-offering unto the LORD; for Ashdod one, for Gaza one, for Askelon one, for Gath one, for Ekron one.

II. Kings, chap. 18.

8 He smote the Philistines, *even* unto Gaza, and the borders thereof, from the tower of the watchmen to the fenced city.

Jeremiah, chap. 47.

5 Baldness is come upon Gaza; Ashkelon is cut off *with* the remnant of their valley: how long wilt thou cut thyself?

Amos, chap. 1.

6 ¶ Thus saith the LORD; For three transgressions of Gaza, and for four, I will not turn away *the punishment* thereof; because they carried away captive the whole captivity, to deliver *them* up to Edom.

7 But I will send a fire on the wall of Gaza, which shall devour the palaces thereof.

Zeph., chap. 2.

4 ¶ For Gaza shall be forsaken, and Ashkelon a desolation: they shall drive out Ashdod at the noon-day, and Ekron shall be rooted up.

Acts, chap. 8.

26 And the angel of the LORD spake unto Philip, saying, Arise, and go toward the south, unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert.

GERAR.

Point 10 M. South-East from Gaza (Y).

A city at the time of Abraham. A mound of earth, a few scattering bits of pottery, with two or three traces of foundations only are left.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Gen., chap. 20.**

1 And Abraham journeyed from thence toward the south country, and dwelled between Kadesh and Shur, and sojourned in Gerar.

Gen., chap. 26.

1 And there was a famine in the land, besides the first famine that was in the days of Abraham. And Isaac went unto Abimelech king of the Philistines unto Gerar.

6 ¶ And Isaac dwelt in Gerar.

2 And the herdmen of Gerar did strive with Isaac's herdmen, saying, The water *is* ours: and he called the name of the well Esek; because they strove with him.

II. Chron., chap. 14.

13 And Asa and the people that *were* with him pursued them unto Gerar: and the Ethiopians were overthrown, that they could not recover themselves; for they were destroyed before the LORD, and before his host; and they carried away very much spoil.

14 And they smote all the cities round about Gerar; for the fear

of the LORD came upon them: and they spoiled all the cities; for there was exceeding much spoil in them.

Z.**BEER-SHEBA.**

A piece of standing wall, traces of ancient foundations, fragments of earthen vessels, and two wells of excellent water, still remain to indicate the site of ancient Beer-Sheba.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Gen., chap. 21.**

14 And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and took bread, and a bottle of water, and gave *it* unto Hagar, (putting *it* on her shoulder) and the child, and sent her away: and she departed, and wandered in the wilderness of Beer-sheba.

31 Wherefore he called that place Beer-sheba; because there they sware both of them.

32 Thus they made a covenant at Beer-sheba: then Abimelech rose up, and Phicol the chief captain of his host, and they returned into the land of the Philistines.

33 ¶ And *Abraham* planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the LORD, the everlasting God.

Gen., chap. 26.

32 And it came to pass the same day, that Isaac's servants came, and told him concerning the well which they had digged, and said unto him, We have found water.

33 And he called it Sheba: therefore the name of the city is Beer-sheba unto this day.

Gen., chap. 28.

10 ¶ And Jacob went out from Beer-sheba, and went toward Haran.

Gen., chap. 46.

1 And Israel took his journey with all that he had, and came to Beer-sheba, and offered sacrifices unto the God of his father Isaac.

5 And Jacob rose up from Beer-sheba: and the sons of Israel carried Jacob their father, and their little ones, and their wives, in the wagons which Pharaoh had sent to carry him.

I. Sam., chap. 3.

20 And all Israel, from Dan even to Beer-sheba, knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the LORD.

I. Kings, chap. 4.

25 And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig-tree, from Dan even to Beer-sheba, all the days of Solomon.

I. Kings, chap. 19.

3 And when he saw *that*, he arose, and went for his life, and came to Beer-sheba, which *belongeth* to Judah, and left his servant there.

II. Kings, chap. 12.

1 In the seventh year of Jehu, Jehoash began to reign; and forty years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name *was* Zibiah of Beer-sheba.

II. Chron., chap. 30.

5 So they established a decree to make proclamation throughout all Israel, from Beer-sheba even to Dan, that they should come to keep the passover unto the LORD God of Israel at Jerusalem: for they had not done *it* of a long time *in such sort* as it was written.

ZIKLAG.

Point 9 M. West from Beer-sheba (Z).

The location of a city at this point in ancient times, is indicated by a few squared stones with scattering fragments of pottery. It may have been Ziklag, David's first city.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 15.**

31 And Ziklag, and Madmannah, and Sansannah.

I. Sam., chap. 27.

6 Then Achish gave him Ziklag that day: wherefore Ziklag pertaineth unto the kings of Judah unto this day.

I. Sam., chap. 30.

1 And it came to pass, when David and his men were come to Ziklag on the third day, that the Amalekites had invaded the south, and Ziklag, and smitten Ziklag, and burned it with fire.

26 ¶ And when David came to Ziklag, he sent of the spoil unto the elders of Judah, *even* to his friends, saying, Behold a present for you, of the spoil of the enemies of the LORD.

A.*

DAN.

The place of Dan is without a single inhabitant. Its few ruins are examined with difficulty, by reason of the rank growth of briars, thistles and thorns, entirely covering them.

Near the site, a remarkable fountain bursts forth from the hill, at once a mill-stream, and an important source of the river Jordan.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 14.

14 And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained *servants*, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued *them* unto Dan.

II. Sam., chap. 17.

11 Therefore I counsel that all Israel be generally gathered unto thee, from Dan even to Beer-sheba, as the sand that *is* by the sea for multitude; and that thou go to battle in thine own person.

II. Sam., chap. 24.

2 For the king said to Joab, the captain of the host, which *was* with him, Go now through all the tribes of Israel, from Dan even to Beer-sheba, and number ye the people, that I may know the number of the people.

I. Kings, chap. 4.

25 And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and his fig-tree from Dan even to Beer-sheba, all the days of Solomon.

I. Kings, chap. 12.

29 And he set the one in Beth-el, and the other put he in Dan.

30 And this thing became a sin: for the people went *to worship* before the one, *even* unto Dan.

ABEL.

Point 3 M. North-East from Dan (A).

On a low ridge lies a little village, inhabited by native

*NOTE.—Italic capitals refer to letters on the Model, painted red, and placed *in* or *east* of the *valley* of the Jordan.

Christians, indicating the place of Abel. Little remains of the ancient town, beside its scripture record.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

II. Sam., chap. 20.

14 ¶ And he went through all the tribes of Israel unto Abel, and to Beth-maachah, and all the Berites; and they were gathered together, and went also after him.

15 And they came and besieged him in Abel of Beth-maachah, and they cast up a bank against the city, and it stood in the trench: and all the people that were with Joab battered the wall, to throw it down.

II. Kings, chap. 15.

29 In the days of Pekah king of Israel came Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria.

B.

CESAREA PHILIPPI.*

This spot, once occupied by Cesarea Philippi, is one which is naturally strong and easily defended; overlooking extensive and beautiful plains of great fertility, and watered by noble fountains. The town seems to have been built by the Romans, upon the foundations of an old city pre-historic, except in names of even doubtful application; and to have been destroyed during the holy wars of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

At the present time, extensive ruins of interest contrast with a degraded village of a hundred huts, scattered among the ancient columns, walls, and foundations.

“Ruins of a vast castle, still the most remarkable fortress in the Holy Land, stand above the city. Its erection is believed to date long previous to the Mosaic period.”

*NOTE.—“Cesarea Philippi is thought to be identical with Baal-gad, afterward known as Paniam and Banias—by which latter name it is now sometimes called.”—*Smith's Bible Dictionary*.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 12.

7 ¶ And these *are* the kings of the country which Joshua and the children of Israel smote on this side Jordan on the west, from Baal-gad* in the valley of Lebanon even unto the mount Halak, that goeth up to Seir; which Joshua gave unto the tribes of Israel *for* a possession according to their divisions.

Mat., chap. 16.

13 ¶ When Jesus came into the coasts of Cesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, saying, Whom say men say that I, the Son of man, am?

C.**KEDESH.**

An important city of the Canaanites, falling to the portion of Naphtali.

The ancient location is identified and marked by extensive ruins. In the midst of them is found an indifferent village.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 12.

22 The king of Kedesh, one; the king of Jokneam of Carmel, one.

Josh., chap. 21.

32 And out of the tribe of Naphtali, Kedesh in Galilee with her suburbs, *to be* a city of refuge for the slayer; and Hammoth-dor with her suburbs, and Kartan with her suburbs; three cities.

Judges, chap. 4.

6 And she sent and called Barak the son of Abinoam out of Kedesh-naphtali, and said unto him, Hath not the Lord God of Israel commanded, *saying*, Go, and draw toward mount Tabor, and take with thee ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali and of the children of Zebulun?

11 Now Heber the Kenite, *which was* of the children of Hobab the father-in-law of Moses, had severed himself from the Kenites, and pitched his tent unto the plain of Zaanaim, *which is* by Kedesh.

*"Probably the place called Baalbec."—*Prof. Osborn's Geography of Palestine.*

HAZOR.

Point 5½ M. South-East from Kedesb (C).

“A shapeless mass of ruins, deep wells, and cisterns cut in the rock—in a deserted place overlooking Lake Huleh.”

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 4.

2 And the LORD sold them into the hand of Jabin king of Canaan that reigned in Hazor, the captain of whose host *was* Sisera, which dwelt in Harosheth of the Gentiles.

Jeremiah, chap. 49.

30 ¶ Flee, get you far off, dwell deep, O ye inhabitants of Hazor, saith the LORD; for Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon hath taken counsel against you, and hath conceived a purpose against you.

33 And Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons, *and* a desolation for ever: there shall no man abide there, nor *any* son of man dwell in it.

D.

MAGDALA.

A humble village of some twenty huts, remembered as the home of Mary Magdalene. It is the only inhabited place on the plain of Gennesaret, which, in Christ's time, was thronged with inhabitants and busy life, seemingly the “perfect garden spot of nature's proud ambition.”

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Mat., chap. 15.

39 And he sent away the multitude, and took ship, and came into the coasts of Magdala.

CAPERNAUM.

Point 2 M. North-East from Magdala (D).

“The very ruins of Capernaum have been so completely obliterated, that the question of its site has not been,

and probably never will be, definitely settled.”—*Rev. J. L. Porter.*

The point indicated is occupied by ruins sufficient in extent to denote the former existence of a city of the importance which is ascribed to Capernaum.*

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Mat., chap. 4.

13 And leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea-coast, in the borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim.

Mat., chap. 8.

5 ¶ And when Jesus was entered into Capernaum, there came unto him a centurion, beseeching him.

Mat., chap. 11.

23 And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell: for if the mighty works which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day.

Mat., chap. 13.

24 ¶ And when they were come to Capernaum, they that received tribute-money, came to Peter, and said, Doth not your Master pay tribute.

Mark, chap. 1.

21 And they went into Capernaum; and straightway on the sabbath-day he entered into the synagogue and taught.

Mark, chap. 2.

1 And again he entered into Capernaum, after *some* days; and it was noised that he was *in* the house.

Mark, chap. 9.

33 ¶ And he came to Capernaum: and being in the house, he asked them, What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way?

*NOTE.—All distinguishing traces of the cities Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, (western) have been so far obliterated as to render their recognition uncertain at the present time. But that they stood on or near the little plain, or land of Gennesaret, by the north-western shore of the Sea of Galilee, is without question.

34 But they held their peace : for by the way they had disputed among themselves, who *should be* the greatest.

Luke, chap. 10.

15 And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shall be thrust down to hell.

John, chap. 2.

12 ¶ After this he went down to Capernaum, he, and his mother and his brethren and his disciples ; and they continued there not many days.

John, chap. 6.

59 These things said he in the synagogue, as he taught in Capernaum.

BETHSAIDA.

Point 8 M. North-East from Magdala (D).

Bethsaida is now a small Arab village on the east side of the river Jordan. Its inhabitants derive a measure of their support from fishing in the neighboring Sea of Galilee.

There is a difference of opinion—whether *two* cities of the same name lay one east and one west of the Jordan, or whether this town extended to the western bank of the river.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Mat., chap. 11.

21 Woe unto thee, Chorazin ! woe unto thee, Bethsaida ! for if the mighty works, which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes.

Mark, chap. 4.

45 And straightway he constrained his disciples to get into the ship, and to go to the other side before unto Bethsaida, while he sent away the people.

Mark, chap. 8.

22 ¶ And he cometh to Bethsaida ; and they bring a blind man unto him, and besought him to touch him.

John, chap. 1.

44 Now Philip was of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter.

CHORAZIN.

Point 3½ M. North-East from Magdala (D).

Little is known of this city of the time of Christ. The site referred to is marked by a heap of ruins. (For Bible references see Bethsaida.)

E.

TIBERIAS.

Tiberias was built by the Romans near the beginning of the Christian Era. It is a walled town, having two or three thousand people, and is sadly in ruins from an earthquake in 1837.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

John, chap. 6.

23 (Howbeit there came other boats from Tiberias nigh unto the place where they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks.)

F.

GOLAN.

Golan was a city of prominence in the days of Joshua, and also in the time of Christ. But little is known of its history, and even the *exact* locality where it stood is a matter of uncertainty.

.....

Josh., chap. 21.

27 ¶ And unto the children of Gershon, of the families of the Levites, out of the *other* half-tribe of Manasseh *they gave* Golan in Bashan with her suburbs, *to be* a city of refuge for the slayer, and Beesh-terah with her suburbs; two cities.

ASHTEROTH.

Point 6 M. North-East from Golan (F).

A low hill with clusters of ruins utterly deserted, though surrounded by fertile plains.

.....

Josh., chap. 12.

4 And the coast of Og king of Bashan, *which was of the remnant of the giants, that dwelt at Ashtaroth and at Edrei.*

G.

GAMALA.

Interesting ruins of a city, located on a mountain ridge, occupied and rebuilt by the Romans. Not connected with Bible history.

GERGESA.

Point 4 M. North-West from Gamala (G).

Foundations and other marks of a village or city of the Girgasites or Gergesenes, are found at the place indicated. The ancient tribe is reported as having migrated to Africa, about the time of the conquest of Canaan, by Joshua.

.....

Gen., chap. 10.

16 And the Jebusite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite.

Josh., chap. 3.

10 And Joshua said, Hereby ye shall know that the living God *is* among you, and *that* he will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Hivites, and the Perizzites, and the Girgashites, and the Amorites, and the Jebusites.

Mat., chap. 8.

28 ¶ And when he was come to the other side into the country of the Gergesenes, there met him two possessed with devils, coming out of the tombs, exceeding fierce, so that no man might pass by that way.

H.

APHEK.

The early history of this city has not reached the present day. Extensive ruins, crowning a hill in crescent

form, are yet found. A village built from and among the old ruins, is now occupied by some hundred and fifty families, and known as Fik.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

I. Kings, chap. 20.

26 And it came to pass at the return of the year, that Ben-hadad numbered the Syrians, and went up to Aphek, to fight against Israel.

30 But the rest fled to Aphek, into the city; and *there* a wall fell upon twenty and seven thousand of the men *that were* left. And Ben-hadad fled, and came into the city, into an inner chamber.

II. Kings, chap. 13.

17 And he said, Open the window eastward, And he opened *it*. Then Elisha said, Shoot. And he shot. And he said, The arrow of the LORD's deliverance, and the arrow of deliverance from Syria: for thou shalt smite the Syrians in Aphek, till thou have consumed *them*.

I.

GADARA.

A city rebuilt by the Romans, and included in the Decapolis. The present Arab name, "Um Keis," signifies, "The Mother of Ruins."

For more than two miles in either direction, are interesting remains of fortifications. It has no permanent inhabitants.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Mark, chap. 5.

1 And they came unto the other side of the sea, into the country of the Gadarenes.

Luke, chap. 8.

37 ¶ Then the whole multitude of the country of the Gadarenes round about besought him to depart from them; for they were taken with great fear: and he went up into the ship, and returned back again.

J.

MAHANAIM.

A little Arab hamlet, rarely visited. A few ruins of no great extent are said to mark the site of this city, peculiarly interesting in history.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 32.

1 And Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him.
2 And when Jacob saw them, he said, *This is* God's host: and he called the name of that place Mahanaim.

Josh., chap. 21.

38 And out of the tribe of Gad, Ramoth in Gilead with her suburbs, *to be* a city of refuge for the slayer; and Mahanaim with her suburbs.

II. Sam., chap. 2.

8 ¶ But Abner the son of Ner, captain of Saul's host, took Ishbosheth the son of Saul, and brought him over to Mahanaim.

29 And Abner and his men walked all that night through the plain, and passed over Jordan, and went through all Bith-ron, and they came to Mahanaim.

II. Sam., chap. 17.

24 Then David came to Mahanaim. And Absalom passed over Jordan, he and all the men of Israel with him.

II. Sam., chap. 19.

32 Now Barzillai was a very aged man, *even* fourscore years old: and he had provided the king of sustenance while he lay at Mahanaim: for he *was* a very great man.

K.

BETH-SHEAN.

Beth-shean was a prominent city in the time of Joshua, and one of those in which "the Canaanites would dwell."

It is now an ordinary Arab village, standing among heaps of hewn stone and fragments of columns, strewn over acres of ground. From the midst rises a conical hill, crowned by remains of the "Acropolis," from which fine views of the valley of the upper Jordan can be had.

Judging from the ruins and foundations, Beth-shean* was a city of temples.

The situation is notable for the abundance of water.

Scythopolis was the only city of the Roman Decapolis, (or district of ten cities,) which was located *west* of the river Jordan.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 17.

16 And the children of Joseph said, The hill is not enough for us: and all the Canaanites that dwell in the land of the valley have chariots of iron, *both they who are* of Beth-shean and her towns, *and they who are* of the valley of Jezreel.

Judges, chap. 1.

27 ¶ Neither did Manasseh drive out *the inhabitants of* Beth-shean and her towns, nor Taanach and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Dor and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Ibleam and her towns, nor the inhabitants of Megiddo and her towns; but the Canaanites would dwell in that land.

I. Sam., chap. 31.

10 And they put his armour in the house of Ashtaroth: and they fastened his body to the wall of Beth-shan.

I. Kings, chap. 4.

12 Baana the son of Ahilud: *to him pertained* Taanach and Megiddo, and all Beth-shean, which *is* by Zartanah beneath Jezreel, from Beth-shean to Abel-meholah, *even unto the place that is* beyond Jokneam.

L.

JABESH GILEAD.

For a place of its ancient importance, it is at this time but little known. A slight hill, covered with ruins, would indicate the site of a large village of considerable strength in former times.

*Note.—Also known as Bethshan, Beisan, and Scythopolis.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 21.

10 And the congregation sent thither twelve thousand men of the valiantest, and commanded them, saying, Go and smite the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead with the edge of the sword, with the women and the children.

I. Sam., chap. 31.

11 ¶ And when the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead heard of that which the Philistines had done to Saul,

12 All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the body of Saul, and the bodies of his sons from the wall of Beth-shan, and came to Jabesh, and burnt them there.

13 And they took their bones, and buried *them* under a tree at Jabesh, and fasted seven days.

I. Sam., chap. 11.

1 Then Nahash the Ammonite came up, and encamped against Jabesh-gilead: and all the men of Jabesh said unto Nahash, Make a covenant with us, and we will serve thee.

2 And Nahash the Ammonite answered them, On this *condition* will I make a covenant with you, that I may thrust out all your right eyes, and lay it *for* a reproach upon all Israel.

II. Sam., chap. 2.

5 ¶ And David sent messengers unto the men of Jabesh-gilead, and said unto them, Blessed *be* ye of the LORD, that ye have shewed this kindness unto your lord, *even* unto Saul, and have buried him.

II. Sam., chap. 21.

12 ¶ And David went and took the bones of Saul and the bones of Jonathan his son from the men of Jabesh-gilead, which had stolen them from the street of Beth-shan.

M.

NOBAH.*

A city of the Roman Decapolis. Here are extensive and interesting ruins, a mile or more in extent. Though rebuilt and embellished during the Roman rule, but little more is known concerning the history of the city than is given in scripture.

*NOTE.—Also called Gerasa, Jerash, and Kenath.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Num., chap. 32.

42 And Nobah went and took Kenath, and the villages thereof, and called it Nobah, after his own name.

I. Chron., chap. 2.

23 And he took Geshur, and Aram, with the towns of Jair, from them, with Kenath and the towns thereof, *even* threescore cities. All these *belonged to* the sons of Machir the father of Gilead.

Judges, chap. 8.

11 ¶ And Gideon went up by the way of them that dwelt in tents on the east of Nobah and Jogbehah, and smote the host: for the host was secure.

N.

SUCCOTH.

A city of "the kingdom of Sihon, King of Heshbon."

Traces of earth-work, with fragments of columns of rude workmanship, and a few scattered ruins, lie on a bluff in the valley of the Jordan. The name (Sakut) is still attached to the locality.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 33.

17 And Jacob journeyed to Succoth, and built him a house, and made booths for his cattle; therefore the name of the place is called Succoth.

Josh., chap. 13.

27 And in the valley, Beth-aram, and Beth-nimrah, and Succoth, and Zaphon, the rest of the kingdom of Sihon king of Heshbon, Jordan and *his* border, *even* unto the edge of the sea of Chinnereth on the other side Jordan eastward.

I. Kings, chap. 7.

45 And the pots, and the shovels, and the basins: and all these vessels which Hiram made to king Solomon for the house of the LORD, *were of* bright brass.

46 In the plain of Jordan did the king cast them, in the clay-ground between Succoth and Zarthan.

Psalms 60.

6 God hath spoken in his holiness; I will rejoice, I will divide Shechem, and mete out the valley of Succoth.

O.

BETHABARA.

A location near the best fords of the river Jordan. It is a central point near the accustomed routes between Judea, Gilead and Galilee.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 7.

24 ¶ And Gideon sent messengers throughout all mount Ephraim, saying, Come down against the Midianites, and take before them the waters unto Beth-barah and Jordan. Then all the men of Ephraim gathered themselves together, and took the waters unto Beth-barah and Jordan.

John, chap. 1.

28 These things were done in Bethabara beyond Jordan, where John was baptizing.

P.

RAMOTH GILEAD

Is a well fortified and thriving place, of perhaps three thousand brave and daring people. It stands on the summit of an isolated, terraced hill, in a cultivated and picturesque section of the country. It was a prominent city in the days of Moses.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 21.

38 And out of the tribe of Gad, Ramoth in Gilead with her suburbs, *to be* a city of refuge for the slayer; and Mahanaim with her suburbs.

I. Kings, chap. 22.

15 ¶ So he came to the king. And the king said unto him, Micaiah, shall we go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall we forbear? And he answered him, Go, and prosper: for the LORD shall deliver *it* into the hand of the king.

II. Kings, chap. 8.

28 ¶ And he went with Joram the son of Ahab to the war against Hazael king of Syria in Ramoth-gilead; and the Syrians wounded Joram.

II. Chron., chap. 18.

5 Therefore the king of Israel gathered together of prophets four hundred men, and said unto them, Shall we go to Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I forbear? And they said, Go up; for God will deliver *it* into the king's hand.

28 So the king of Israel and Jehoshaphat the king of Judah went up to Ramoth-gilead.

Q.

RABBATH AMMON.

Once a chief city, reigning in wealth and splendor. Now, extensive and even magnificent ruins are seen, desolate and dreary, with no permanent inhabitants. The city was one of the ten cities of the Roman Decapolis; also, a favored city of the Grecian Monarch of Egypt, Ptolemy Philadelphus, who rebuilt and adorned the place, giving it the name, Philadelphia.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Deut., chap. 3.**

11 ¶ For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants: behold, his bedstead *was* a bedstead of iron; *is* it not in Rabbath of the children of Ammon? nine cubits *was* the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man.

II. Sam., chap. 12.

26 ¶ And Joab fought against Rabbah of the children of Ammon, and took the royal city.

29 And David gathered all the people together, and went to Rabbah, and fought against it, and took it.

30 And he took their king's crown from off his head, (the weight whereof *was* a talent of gold with the precious stones,) and it was *set* on David's head. And he brought forth the spoil of the city in great abundance.

31 And he brought forth the people that *were* therein, and put *them* under saws and under harrows of iron, and under axes of iron, and made them pass through the brick-kiln: and thus did he unto all the cities of the children of Ammon. So David and all the people returned unto Jerusalem.

Jeremiah, chap 49.

2 Therefore behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will cause an alarm of war to be heard in Rabbah of the Ammonites; and it shall be a desolate heap, and her daughters shall be burned

with fire : then shall Israel be heir unto them that were his heirs, saith the LORD.

5 Behold, I will bring a fear upon thee, saith the Lord GOD of hosts, from all those that be about thee ; and ye shall be driven out every man right forth ; and none shall gather up him that wandereth.

6 And afterward I will bring again the captivity of the children of Ammon, saith the LORD.

Ezekiel, chap. 21.

20 Appoint a way, that the sword may come to Rabbath of the Ammonites, and to Judah in Jerusalem the defenced.

Ezekiel, chap. 25.

5 And I will make Rabbah a stable for camels, and the Ammonites a couching-place for flocks ; and ye shall know that I *am* the LORD.

R.

AI.

Remains of broken cisterns, substantial foundations, and immense hewn stone, lie at intervals along a rocky ridge for half a mile, marking the site of Ai, one of the most ancient towns whose name is recorded.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 12.

8 And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the east of Beth-el, and pitched his tent, *having* Beth-el on the west, and Hai on the east : and there he builded an altar unto the LORD, and called upon the name of the LORD.

Josh., chap. 7.

2 And Joshua sent the men from Jericho to Ai, which *is* beside Beth-aven, on the east side of Beth-el, and spake unto them, saying, Go up and view the country. And the men went up and viewed Ai.

4 So there went up thither of the people about three thousand men : and they fled before the men of Ai.

5 And the men of Ai smote of them about thirty and six men : for they chased them *from* before the gate *even* unto Shebarim, and smote them in the going down : wherefore the hearts of the people melted, and become as water.

OPHRA, OR EPHRAIM.

Point 4½ M. North from Ai (R).

A small village, and so far as known possessing in itself but little of interest. It seems apparent that two places of similar name existed in the same district, not a great distance apart.*

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Judges, chap. 6.

11 ¶ And there came an angel of the LORD, and sat under an oak which *was* in Ophrah, that *pertained* unto Joash the Abi-ezrite: and his son Gideon threshed wheat by the winepress, to hide it from the Midianites.

24 Then Gideon built an altar there unto the LORD, and called it Jehovah-shalom: unto this day it ~~is~~ yet in Ophrah of the Abi-ezrites.

Judges, chap. 8.

27 And Gideon made an ephod thereof, and put it in his city, *even* in Ophrah.

32 ¶ And Gideon the son of Joash died in a good old age, and was buried in the sepulchre of Joash his father, in Ophrah of the Abi-ezrites.

I. Sam, chap. 13.

17 ¶ And the spoilers came out of the camp of the Philistines in three companies: one company turned unto the way *that leadeth* to Ophrah unto the land of Shual.

II. Sam., chap. 13.

23 ¶ And it came to pass after two full years, that Absalom had sheep-shearers in Baal-hazor, which *is* beside Ephraim: and Absalom invited all the king's sons.

John, chap. 11.

54 Jesus therefore walked no more openly among the Jews; but went thence unto a country near to the wilderness, into a city called Ephraim, and there continued with his disciples.

*NOTE.—Some geographic explorer may find Baal-hazor, the valley of Shava, and Absalom's Pillar in the district north of Ohpra, of which little is known. See Genesis, chapter 14, verse 17, and II. Samuel, chapter 18, verse 18.

MICHMASH.

Point 2 M. East from Ai (R).

A village of the tribe of Benjamin, overlooking the valley of the Jordan. A wretched hamlet at present stands on or near the ancient site.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

I. Sam., chap. 13.

2 Saul chose him three thousand *men* of Israel; *whereof* two thousand were with Saul in Michmash and in mount Beth-el, and a thousand were with Jonathan in Gibeah of Benjamin: and the rest of the people he sent every man to his tent.

I. Sam., chap. 14.

5 The forefront of the one *was* situate northward over against Michmash, and the other southward over against Gibeah.

31 And they smote the Philistines that day from Michmash to Ajalon: and the people were very faint.

S.

JERICHO.

The location of Jericho was at the gateway of Judea, coming from Gilead and the Jordan valley. It enjoyed a tropical climate, and was surrounded by groves of palm trees, orchards of oranges, and extensive vineyards, whose luxuriance rendered them widely famous.

The city was destroyed at the conquest by the children of Israel, (1451 B. C.) and though the locality was not deserted, it was not substantially rebuilt upon until nearly five centuries later. From that time it appears to have increased in importance until it became the second city in Palestine. Near the beginning of the Christian Era the city again met destruction at the hands of the Romans, from which it has never arisen.

"It now consists," says Stephens, "of fifty or sixty miserable Arab houses, the walls of which on three sides are stone, piled up like the stone fences of our farmers,

most of them not so high as a man's head, and the front and top either entirely open or covered with brush."

The climate of the plains about Jericho presents favorable conditions for winter residences.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 2.

1 And Joshua the son of Nun sent out of Shittim two men to spy secretly, saying, Go view the land, even Jericho. And they went, and came into an harlot's house, named Rahab, and lodged there.

Josh., chap. 3.

16 That the waters which came down from above stood *and* rose up upon an heap very far from the city, Adam that *is* beside Zaretan; and those that came down toward the sea of the plain, *even* the salt sea, failed, *and* were cut off: and the people passed over right against Jericho.

Josh., chap. 6.

1 Now Jericho was straitly shut up, because of the children of Israel: none went out, and none came in.

2 And the LORD said unto Joshua, See, I have given into thy hand Jericho, and the king thereof, *and* the mighty men of valour.

II. Sam., chap. 10.

5 When they told *it* unto David, he sent to meet them, because the men were greatly ashamed. And the king said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and *then* return.

I Kings, chap. 16.

34 ¶ In his days did Hiel the Beth-elite build Jericho: he laid the foundation thereof in Abiram his first-born, and set up the gates thereof in his youngest *son* Segub, according to the word of the LORD, which he spake by Joshua the son of Nun.

II. King, chap. 2.

4 And Elijah said unto him, Elisha, tarry here I pray thee; for the LORD hath sent me to Jericho. And he said, *As* the LORD liveth, and *as* thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee. So they came to Jericho.

5 And the sons of the prophets that *were* at Jericho came to Elisha, and said unto him, Knowest thou that the LORD will take away thy master from thy head to-day? And he answered, Yea, I know *it*: hold ye your peace.

18 And when they came again to him, (for he tarried at Jericho,) he said unto them, Did I not say unto you, Go not?

19 ¶ And the men of the city said unto Elisha, Behold, I pray thee, the situation of this city is pleasant, as my lord seeth: but the water is naught, and the ground barren.

20 And he said, Bring me a new cruse, and put salt therein. And they brought it to him.

21 And he went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the LORD, I have healed these waters: there shall not be from thence any more death or barren land.

II. Chron., chap. 28.

15 And the men which were expressed by name rose up, and took the captives, and with the spoil clothed all that were naked among them, and arrayed them, and shod them, and gave them to eat and to drink, and anointed them, and carried all the feeble of them upon asses, and brought them to Jericho, the city of palm-trees, to their brethren: then they returned to Samaria.

Jeremiah, chap. 39.

5 But the Chaldeans' army pursued after them, and overtook Zedekiah in the plains of Jericho: and when they had taken him, they brought him up to Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon to Riblah in the land of Hamath, where he gave judgment upon him.

Mat., chap. 20.

29 And as they departed from Jericho, a great multitude followed him.

30 ¶ And behold, two blind men sitting by the way-side, when they heard that Jesus passed by, cried out, saying, Have mercy on us, O LORD, thou son of David.

Luke, chap. 10.

30 And Jesus answering, said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead.

Luke, chap. 19.

1 And Jesus entered and passed through Jericho.

2 And behold, there was a man named Zaccheus, which was the chief among the publicans, and he was rich.

GILGAL.

Point 3 M. Eastward from Jericho (S).

Nothing remains by which the location can be posi-

tively identified. Some writers claim that it was never otherwise than a camp.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 4.

19 ¶ And the people came up out of Jordan on the tenth *day* of the first month, and encamped in Gilgal, in the east border of Jericho.

20 And those twelve stones, which they took out of Jordan, did Joshua pitch in Gilgal.

Josh., chap. 9.

6 And they went to Joshua unto the camp at Gilgal, and said unto him, and to the men of Israel, We be come from a far country: now therefore make ye a league with us.

Judges, chap. 2.

1 And an angel of the LORD came up from Gilgal to Bochim, and said, I made you to go up out of Egypt, and have brought you unto the land which I sware unto your fathers: and I said, I will never break my covenant with you.

Judges, chap. 3.

19 But he himself turned again from the quarries that *were* by Gilgal, and said, I have a secret errand unto thee, O king: who said, Keep silence. And all that stood by him went out from him.

II. Kings, chap. 2.

1 And it came to pass when the LORD would take up Elijah into heaven by a whirlwind, that Elijah went with Elisha from Gilgal.

II. Kings, chap. 4.

38 And Elisha came again to Gilgal. And *there was* a dearth in the land, and the sons of the prophets *were* sitting before him: and he said unto his servant, Set on the great pot, and seethe pottage for the sons of the prophets.

T.

HESHBON.

The capital city of the Ammonites at the conquest of the land by Moses, and the residence of Sihon their King. Its ruins lie scattered over a wide extent of country, apparently deserted for ages.

Says a late writer: "Its position is commanding, though not much above the general plateau on which it stands. From it the eye in all directions sweeps over beautifully rolling and fertile plains and valleys. The country reminded me of the valley of Virginia, or of the Genesee region of New York."—*Dr. Ridgaway in "The Lord's Land."*

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Num., chap. 21.

26 For Heshbon *was* the city of Sihon the king of the Amorites, who had fought against the former king of Moab, and taken all his land out of his hand, even unto Arnon.

27 Wherefore they that speak in proverbs say, Come into Heshbon, let the city of Sihon be built and prepared:

28 For there is a fire gone out of Heshbon, a flame from the city of Sihon: it hath consumed Ar of Moab, *and* the lords of the high places of Arnon.

Num., chap. 32.

37 And the children of Reuben built Heshbon, and Elealeh, and Kirjathaim.

Deut., chap. 3.

2 And the LORD said unto me, Fear him not; for I will deliver him, and all his people, and his land, into thy hand: and thou shalt do unto him as thou didst unto Sihon king of the Amorites, which dwelt at Heshbon.

6 And we utterly destroyed them, as we did unto Sihon king of Heshbon, utterly destroying the men, women, and children of every city.

Deut., chap. 29.

7 And when ye came unto this place, Sihon the king of Heshbon, and Og the king of Bashan, came out against us unto battle, and we smote them.

Judges, chap. 11.

19 And Israel sent messengers unto Sihon king of the Amorites, the king of Heshbon; and Israel said unto him, Let us pass, we pray thee, through thy land into my place.

Song of Solomon, chap. 7.

4 Thy neck *is* as a tower of ivory; thine eyes *like* the fish-pools in Heshbon, by the gate of Bath-rabbim: thy nose *is* as the tower of Lebanon which looketh toward Damascus.

Isaiah, chap. 16.

8 For the fields of Heshbon languish, *and* the vine of Sibmah: the lords of the heathen have broken down the principal plants thereof, they are come *even* unto Jazer, they wandered *through* the wilderness: her branches are stretched out, they are gone over the sea.

9 ¶ Therefore I will bewail with the weeping of Jazer the vine of Sibmah: I will water thee with my tears, O Heshbon, and Elealeh: for the shouting for thy summer fruits and for thy harvest is fallen.

Jeremiah, chap. 48.

2 *There shall be* no more praise of Moab: in Heshbon they have devised evil against it; come, and let us cut it off from *being* a nation. Also thou shalt be cut down, O Madmen; the sword shall pursue thee.

34 From the cry of Heshbon *even* unto Elealeh, *and even* unto Jahaz, have they uttered their voice, from Zoar *even* unto Horonaim, *as* a heifer of three years old: for the waters also of Nimrim shall be desolate.

45 They that fled stood under the shadow of Heshbon because of the force: but a fire shall come forth out of Heshbon, and a flame from the midst of Sihon, and shall devour the corner of Moab, and the crown of the head of the tumultuous ones.

Jeremiah, chap. 49.

3 Howl, O Heshbon, for Ai is spoiled: cry, ye daughters of Rabbah, gird you with sackcloth; lament, and run to and fro by the hedges; for their king shall go into captivity, *and* his priests and his princes together.

ELEALEH.

Point 2 M. North-East from Heshbon (T).

A city rebuilt by the Reubenites soon after receiving their inheritance, (1440 B. C.) The locality is marked by extensive ruins scattered in confusion, without inhabitants.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Isaiah, chap. 15.

4 And Heshbon shall cry, and Elealeh; their voices shall be heard *even* unto Jahaz: therefore the armed soldiers of Moab shall cry out; his life shall be grievous unto him.

Jeremiah, chap. 48.

34 From the cry of Heshbon *even* unto Elealeh, *and even* unto Jahaz, have they uttered their voice, from Zoar *even* unto Horonaim, as a heifer of three years old ; for the waters also of Nimrim shall be desolate.

U.**BETHANY.**

The village of Bethany stands on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, near its base. It is a small place, and probably was never otherwise. Its first mention in the Bible is in connection with the visits of Christ. Associated with his visits it has become a sacred spot.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Mat., chap. 21.**

17 ¶ And he left them, and went out of the city into Bethany, and he lodged there.

Mark, chap. 11.

1 And when they came nigh to Jerusalem, unto Bethphage and Bethany, at the mount of Olives, he sendeth two of his disciples.

11 And when Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple : and when he had looked round about upon all things, and now the even tide was come, he went out unto Bethany, with the twelve.

12 ¶ And on the morrow, when they were come from Bethany, he was hungry.

Mark, chap. 14.

3 ¶ And being in Bethany, in the house of Simon the leper, as he sat at meat, there came a woman having an alabaster-box of ointment of spikenard, very precious ; and she brake the box, and poured it on his head.

Luke, chap. 24.

50 ¶ And he led them out as far as to Bethany : and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them.

John, chap. 11.

1 Now a certain *man* was sick, *named* Lazarus, of Bethany, the town of Mary and her sister Martha.

18 Now Bethany was nigh unto Jerusalem, about fifteen furlongs off.

EN ROGEL.

Point 2 M. South from Bethany (U).

En Rogel is a well, mentioned as a landmark, and also as a meeting place. The well is a shaft, sunk one hundred and twenty-five feet through the solid rock, the bed of the brook Kidron. It is covered by a rude and dilapidated building.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 18.

16 And the border came down to the end of the mountain that lieth before the valley of the son of Hinnom, and which is in the valley of the giants on the north, and descended to the valley of Hinnom, to the side of Jebusi on the south, and descended to En-rogel.

II. Sam., chap. 17.

17 Now Jonathan and Ahimaaz stayed by En-rogel; for they might not be seen to come into the city: and a wench went and told them; and they went and told king David.

I. Kings, chap. 1.

9 And Adonijah slew sheep and oxen and fat cattle by the stone of Zohemoth, which is by En-rogel, and called all his brethren the king's sons, and all the men of Judah the king's servants.

MAR SABA.

Point 5½ M. South-East from Bethany (U).

An extensive building of rock, cave, masonry and gorge, which are so intermingled as to be distinguished with difficulty. It is owned by the Greek Church, and applied to their religious uses. It may be called the most remarkable structure in Palestine.

V.

AROER.

Ruins only, but sufficient in extent to identify the site, have been seen by one or two modern travelers.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Num., chap. 32.

34 ¶ And the children of Gad built Dibon, and Ataroth, and Aroer.

Deut., chap. 2.

36 From Aroer which *is* by the brink of the river of Arnon, and *from* the city that *is* by the river, even unto Gilead, there was not one city too strong for us: the LORD our God delivered all unto us.

Josh., chap. 12.

2 Sihon king of the Amorites, who dwelt in Heshbon, *and* ruled from Aroer, which *is* upon the bank of the river Arnon, and from the middle of the river, and from half Gilead, even unto the river Jabbok, *which is* the border of the children of Ammon.

II. Sam., chap. 24.

5 ¶ And they passed over Jordan, and pitched in Aroer, on the right side of the city that *lieth* in the midst of the river of Gad, and toward Jazer.

Isaiah, chap. 17.

2 The cities of Aroer *are* forsaken: they shall be for flocks, which shall lie down, and none shall make *them* afraid.

Jeremiah, chap. 48.

19 O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way, and espy; ask him that fleeth, and her that escapeth *and say*, What is done?

DIBON.

Point 4 M. North from Aroer (V).

A deserted field of ruins, in the midst of fertile valleys.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Numbers, chap. 32.

34 ¶ And the children of Gad built Dibon, and Ataroth, and Aroer.

Isaiah, chap. 15.

2 He is gone up to Bajith, and to Dibon, the high places, to weep: Moab shall howl over Nebo, and over Medeba: on all their heads *shall be* baldness, *and* every beard cut off.

Jeremiah, chap. 48.

18 Thou daughter that dost inhabit Dibon, come down *from thy*

glory, and sit in thirst: for the spoiler of Moab shall come upon thee, *and* he shall destroy thy strong hold:

W.

BOZRAH.

Here is a small village of some fifty Arab dwellings, bearing the name Little Bozrah. No evidences are found of ancient grandeur.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 36.

33 And Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah reigned in his stead.

Josh., chap. 20.

1 And on the other side of Jordan by Jericho eastward, they assigned Bezer, in the wilderness upon the plain out of the tribe of Reuben.

Isaiah, chap. 34.

6 The sword of the LORD is filled with blood, it is made fat with fatness *and* with the blood of lambs and goats, with the fat of the kidneys of rams: for the LORD hath a sacrifice in Bozrah, and a great slaughter in the land of Idumea.

Isaiah, chap. 63.

1 Who *is* this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garmets from Bozrah? this *that is* glorious in his apparel, traveling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save.

X.

EN-GEDI.

Some traces of former buildings of rude construction remain. The locality was celebrated for its luxuriant palm trees, excellent grapes, and the fragrant medicinal "Balm of Gilead." The little plain, the tropical climate, and bountiful springs exist to-day. The mountain declivity to the westward is the wilderness of En-gedi.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 15.

62 And Nibshan, and the city of Salt, and En-gedi; six cities with their villages.

I. Sam., chap. 23.

29 ¶ And David went up from thence, and dwelt in strong holds at En-gedi.

I. Sam., chap. 24.

1 And it came to pass, when Saul was returned from following the Philistines, that it was told him, saying, Behold, David *is* in the wilderness of En-gedi.

2 Then Saul took three thousand chosen men out of all Israel, and went to seek David and his men upon the rocks of the wild goats.

II. Chron., chap. 20.

2 Then there came some that told Jehoshaphat, saying, There cometh a great multitude against thee from beyond the sea on this side Syria; and behold, they *be* in Hazazon-tamar, which *is* En-gedi.

Ezekiel, chap. 47.

10 And it shall come to pass, *that* the fishers shall stand upon it from En-gedi even unto En-eglaim; they shall be a *place* to spread forth nets; their fish shall be according to their kinds, as the fish of the great sea, exceeding many.

MASADA.

Point 8 M. Southward from En-gedi (X).

A natural rock tower, crowned by crumbling walls of an ancient fortress. Within the enclosure are found ruins believed to be those of a Jewish synagogue, the most ancient known.

The fortress of Masada was rebuilt by Herod the Great, afterwards becoming the last stronghold of the Jews against the Romans. A fragment of tragic history is connected with its destruction.

Y.**MAON.**

A flat top conical hill, crowned with ruins, and perforated with caverns. It is without permanent inhabitants.

BIBLE REFERENCES.**Josh., chap. 15.**

55 Maon, Carmel, and Ziph, and Juttah.

I. Sam., chap. 25.

2 And *there was* a man in Maon, whose possessions *were* in Carmel, and the man *was* very great, and he had three thousand sheep, and a thousand goats; and he was shearing his sheep in Carmel.

ARAD.

Point 8 M. Southward from Maon (Y).

A rounded hill, a brackish fountain, and an everlasting name, are left to speak for Arad.

“Here, looking southward, begins the desert in nature, in history, and geographic knowledge.”

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Num., chap. 21.

1 And *when* king Arad the Canaanite, which dwelt in the south, heard tell that Israel came by the way of the spies; then he fought against Israel, and took *some* of them prisoners.

2 And Israel vowed a vow unto the LORD, and said, If thou wilt indeed deliver this people into my hand, then I will utterly destroy their cities.

Judges, chap. 1.

16 ¶ And the children of the Kenite, Moses' father-in-law, went up out of the city of palm-trees with the children of Judah into the wilderness of Judah, which *lieth* in the south of Arad; and they went and dwelt among the people.

CARMEL.

Point 2½ M. North-West from Maon (Y).

Here are interesting ruins, whose extensive foundations indicate the former existence of costly structures. The place was embellished by the Romans. It is now, and apparently has been, long deserted.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Josh., chap. 15.

55 Maon, Carmel, and Ziph, and Juttah.

I. Sam., chap. 15.

12 And when Samuel rose early to meet Saul in the morning,

it was told Samuel, saying, Saul came to Carmel, and behold, he set him up a place, and is gone about, and passed on, and gone down to Gilgal.

I. Sam., chap. 25.

5 And David sent out ten young men, and David said unto the young men, Get you up to Carmel, and go to Nabal, and greet him in my name.

Z.

ZOAR.

A few heaps of stone and rubbish in regular rows, one or two remaining foundations, here and there a block resembling the pedestal of a column, with minute fragments of pottery, mark the site designated as Zoar.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

Gen., chap. 19.

22 Haste thee, escape thither: for I cannot do anything till thou be come thither: therefore the name of the city was called Zoar.

23 ¶ The sun was risen upon the earth when Lot entered in Zoar.

POINT COSTIGAN.

8½ M. North-West from Zoar (Z).

POINT MOLYNEAUX.

7 M. South-West from Zoar (Z).

First described and named by Lieutenant Lynch in 1848, who writes: "When in full view of the peninsula, I named its northern extremity Point Costigan, and its southern one Point Molyneaux, as a tribute to the memories of two gallant Englishmen, who lost their lives in attempting to explore this sea."

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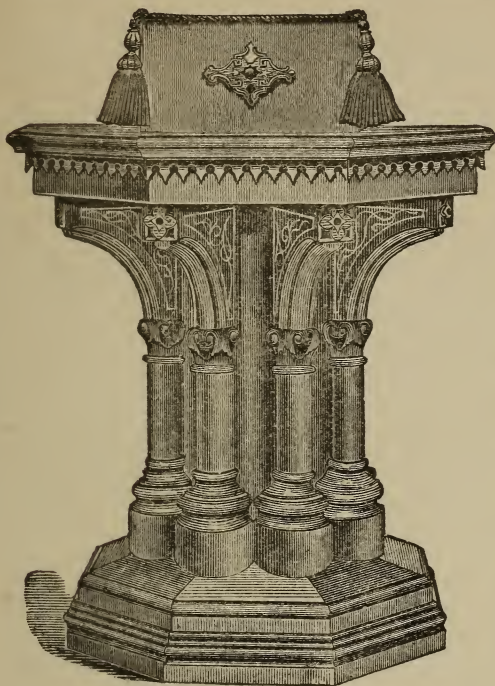
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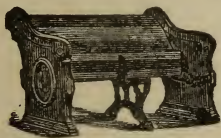
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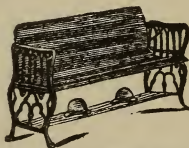
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